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SATURDAY NIGHT

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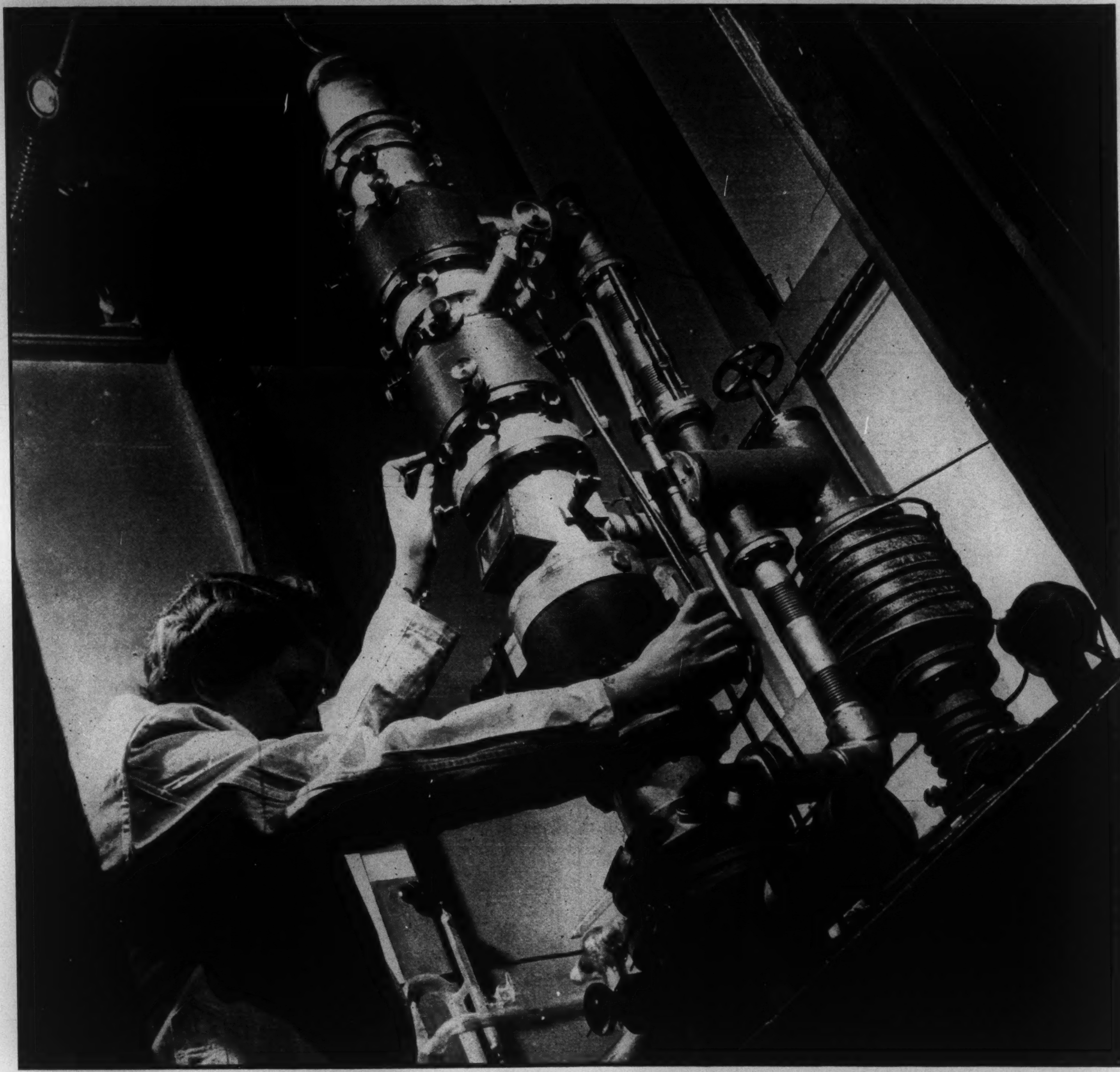
THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE



The electron microscope, new tool in the fight against cancer, can make a shadow picture of an object 5,000 times its real size. It was introduced on this continent by Professor E. F. Burton, head of the Department of Physics, University of Toronto, eight years ago. See story and pictures on pages 2 and 3.

Over-Taxing Production

A FEW weeks ago we expressed a strong conviction that too much of the national revenue was being extracted from individuals at the moment of their receiving income, and too little at the moment of their expending that income, and that the general result was a serious reduction of the incentive to obtain income by either work or enterprise.

In the year ending March 1941, the national revenue was procured to the extent of 16.8 per cent from customs duties, 11.3 per cent from excise duties and 23 per cent from sales tax, a total of 51.1 per cent from taxes falling on the ultimate taxpayer in connection with the act of buying something. The income tax in that year provided 28.3 per cent of the revenue.

In the year ending March 1945, the national revenue was procured to the extent of only 5.3 per cent from customs duties, 7 per cent from excise, and 9.7 per cent from sales tax, a total of 22 per cent from these three sources, while 47 per cent came from the income tax. In addition, the excess profits tax, which is a special form of tax on income, had risen from 3 per cent of the total to 16 per cent.

Now it is perfectly true that if an individual makes an income of $5,000 in a year, and has to be separated from $1,400 of it in order that the state may pay its way, it does not really matter, except psychologically, whether the act of separation takes place when he receives the income, so that he knows that he is only getting $3,600 net, or when he expends the income, so that the goods and services which are really only worth $3,600 actually cost him $5,000. But psychologically it makes a good deal of difference. In the first place the income tax is, necessarily, so graduated that the individual pays nothing on the first instalment of income, little on the next, and more and more as he gets more income; and thus he reaches a point at which he eventually decides that it is not worth while to expend any additional energy or run any additional risk to get more income, and so he stops contributing to the processes of production. It is abundantly evident that this has become a serious factor in limiting the productivity of many countries, notably Great Britain but certainly also Canada and the United States.

The taxes on consumption are psychologically much less effective. They are not realized as taxes to begin with, which is of course from one point of view a serious objection to them, as tending to make the individual careless about government expenditure. Nobody however proposes to do away altogether with direct taxation, and at the present rate of government expenditure there is little danger of anybody in Canada failing to realize that if the Government is extravagant it is extravagant with his money. A man who has made $4,000 is not nearly as likely to be deterred from working or adventuring for another $1,000 by the knowledge that the things he spends it on are going to be heavily taxed, as he is by the knowledge that the income itself is going to be heavily taxed before or as soon as he gets it. Taxation of income, when heavy enough, takes away from the recipient all sense that he is getting a fair return for his effort or his risk. Taxation at the spending point is far less painful.

Ships and Taxpayers

CANADA is building in Halifax, N.S., two more Tribal class destroyers. These are additional to the two which were started there during the war and have been completed. The two already completed are now known to have cost about $7,900,000 apiece, plus about $700,000 each for armament and fire-control systems. The two now under way will probably cost slightly less because some development costs were absorbed in the first two ships, but the reduction cannot be very great.

The Montreal *Gazette* points out that the construction cost of this class of vessels in British shipyards is estimated at three and a half to four million dollars, and that the time of construction is very greatly less than in Canada.

There was good reason for building the wartime ships in Canada, for the British yards were then working to capacity and were in constant danger of destruction by enemy action; in other military considerations were predominant. At the present time it would be a great deal better if the Canadian labor and capital used in the construction of the other ships were diverted to the production of something that Britain needs and cannot produce, and Britain were allowed to build the destroyers which she can produce so much more efficiently than we can.

Canada is paying over sixteen millions out of the taxes of her people for something which she could have obtained for eight millions at the most, and possibly for nothing—because if we do not allow Great Britain to repay us for our loan in the form of the goods which she can advantageously make she will never be able to repay us at all. The burden of taxation is the greatest economic handicap under which Canada labors at the present time. It is driving our people out of the country to less burdened lands, and preventing other people from coming in, and discouraging our enterprise and diminishing the willingness of our people to work. We could have saved eight millions cash, and ensured the payment of eight more millions due to us, by buying these destroyers in Britain. We preferred to spend the sixteen millions.

(It will be alleged against SATURDAY NIGHT, and has no doubt been alleged against the Montreal *Gazette*, that our veiws on this subject are dictated by prejudice against Halifax. We do not think this is true. We think they are dictated by a dislike for extravagance, and especially for extravagance at a moment when the country is carrying a crushing burden of taxation.)

Huddle for Warmth

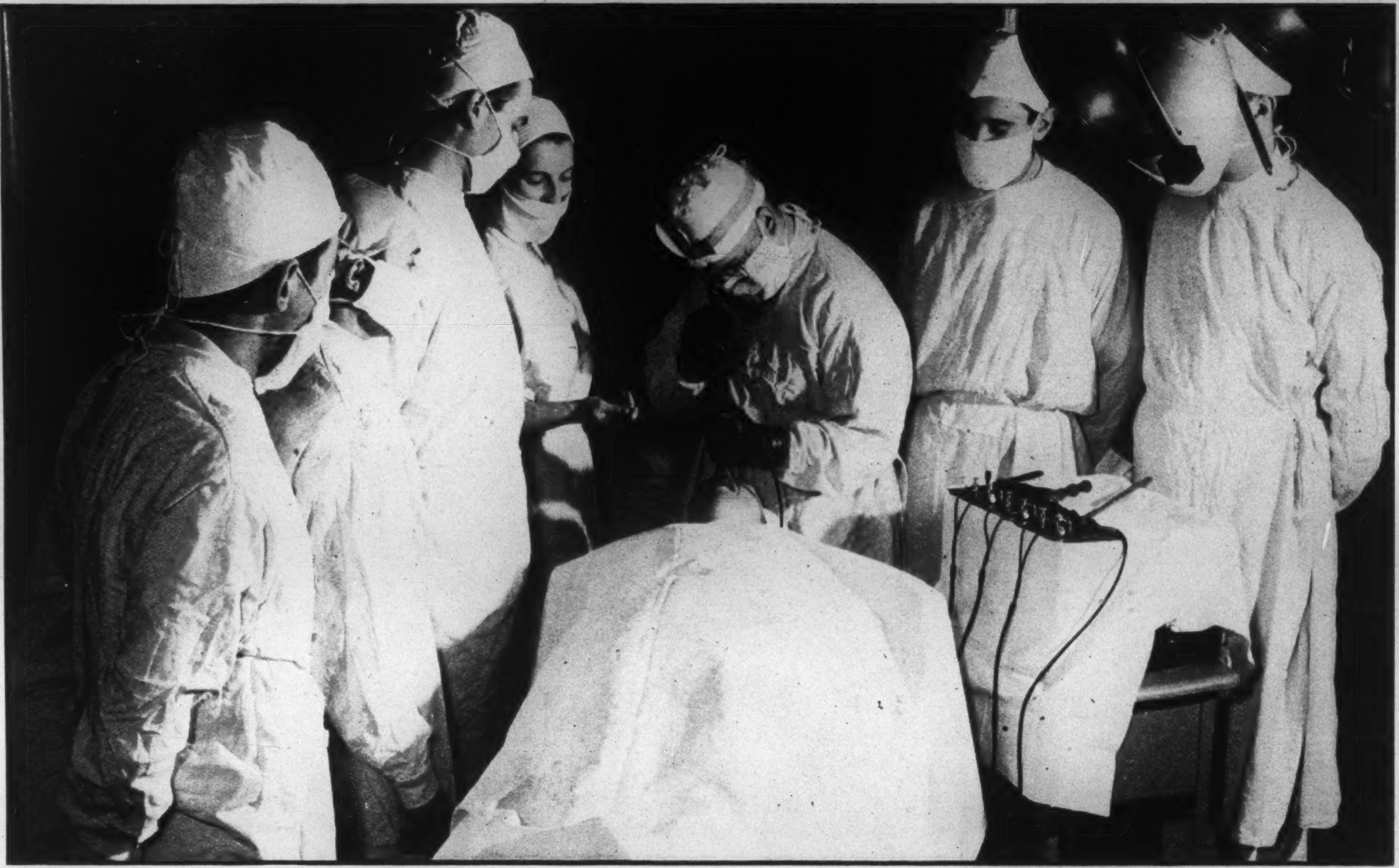
JUST as animals in extremely cold weather huddle together for warmth and mutual protection, so do Canadian poets form themselves into clubs and societies, usually of local character so that they can assemble and cheer one-another up at short intervals. It is a habit which has some drawbacks. It does not damage the animals, because when they are not huddling they have to go out and fend for themselves, with that individualism which animals never lose. It does damage the poets, because it gets them in the habit of not fending for themselves, as poets, but relying too much on the warmth of the coterie for their whole poetic process. Besides, poets are too polite. When an animal in a huddle with other animals wants to change his position, he kicks his neighbors until they have accommodated themselves to his requirements. When a poet in a coterie wants to do something really stag-

(Continued on Page Five)

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

		Page
Britain's Problems Permanent	Stewart C. Easton	6
Government's Emergency Powers	W. Eggleston	8
Rights of Organized Labor	B. K. Sandwell	9
Lighter Side: "Dear Mr. Lasky–"	Mary Lowrey Ross	10
Workable German Treaty Unlikely	W. Woodside	14
Inflation–Then Deflation	P. M. Richards	30

Science Believes Cancer Can Be Conquered if



1 **How cancer of the lung is detected. Examining surgeon looks through instrument called a bronchoscope which is passed down the windpipe. If malignancy is suspected a small piece of tissue is snipped off by means of a long pair of forceps passed down bronchoscope. Microscopic examination of such tissue is the only sure way of distinguishing between certain cancerous and benign lesions in early stages.**

Story by Larry J. Rogers

EACH year some 14,000 Canadians die of cancer. Medical science says that from one-third to one-half of these deaths could be prevented if the cancer victims sought the early diagnosis and treatment which today can bring the disease safely under control.

Some of these needless deaths from cancer arise because the victims don't recognize the symptoms of the disease until it is too late. Many deaths, however, occur because the victims do recognize the symptoms, but are afraid to have their fears confirmed by medical diagnosis because they believe that cancer cannot be cured or controlled, that a cancer diagnosis is equivalent to a death warrant for the victim or that the treatment for cancer is worse than the disease.

What are cancer's main symptoms? There are seven, briefly as follows: any sore that does not heal, especially about tongue, mouth or lips; painless lumps or thickenings, particularly in breast, lip or tongue; blood-stained discharge from nipple or any of body's openings; progressive change in color or size of wart, mole or birthmark; persistent indigestion, persistent hoarseness, unexplained cough or difficulty in swallowing; any radical change in normal bowel habits.

THE importance of early diagnosis and treatment is obvious from the nature of the disease. Cancer begins as a microscopic growth, consisting of body cells which, for some reason, have become out of control and multiply without restraint. For a time, the growth of these cells is entirely local, and, if the growth at this stage is discovered and removed by surgery, or destroyed by radiation, it will not recur.

A generation ago, X-ray and radium therapy were limited in their range and a comparatively small number of doctors were experienced in their use.

Today, these weapons of the cancer fighters have been vastly improved— their range and power have been extended and brought under exact control to an amazing degree. And there are doctors skilled in every form of cancer treatment at centres in virtually every large Canadian city.

Doctors admit that there is no "cure" for cancer, in the sense that the artificial fever treatment is a cure for syphilis. Yet cancer of the lip, which once was fatal in virtually every case is now cureable nearly every time. Other kinds of surface cancer, once equally deadly, have

2 **Experienced pathologist can predict how tissue will respond to different treatments. Lab worker (above) places suspected tissue in an "automatic technician" to preserve it for examination.**

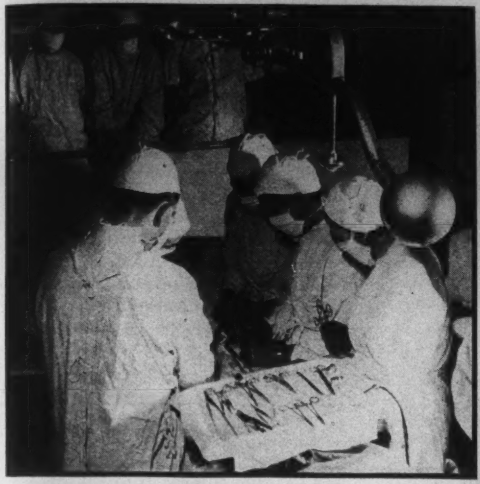
3 **Tissue is next embedded in paraffin before being sliced for mounting. When quick diagnosis is needed in operating room for suspected cancer, rapid freeze technique is used instead.**

4 **After paraffin treatment, a delicate machine slices the tissue to razor-like thinness.**

5 **Slices are mounted on glass slides for analysis by pathologist. Specimens are stained to bring out certain features.**

6 **Students train to use microscope for study of tissues. Differences in malignant and non-malignant cells can be very slight.**

Victims, Present and Potential, Cooperate



7 **Surgical treatment, 70 per cent of cancer patients need it for diagnosis or treatment.**

8 **Radium bomb treatment. Radium placed in a container with opening through which rays are directed on area affected.**

Photos by John F. Mailer, National Film Board

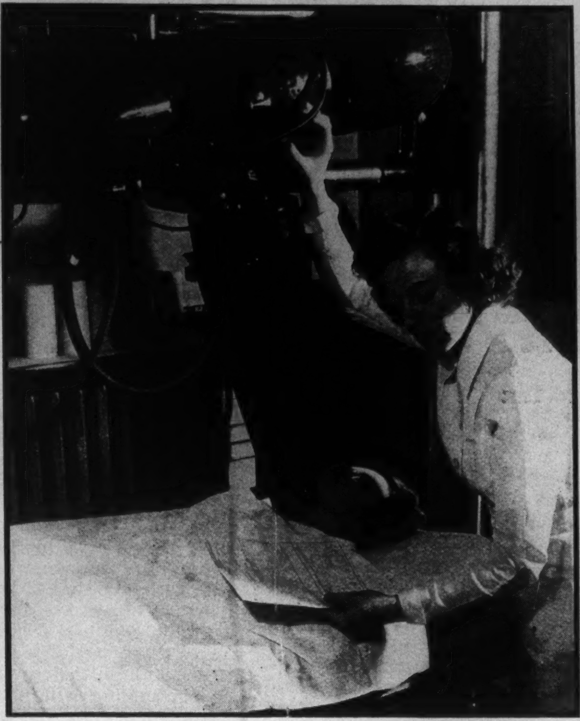
likewise been brought under control by new methods, and cures are now effective in 95 per cent of cases, if diagnosed and treated early enough.

MUCH of the fear and ignorance surrounding cancer seems to arise from confusion between cause, protection and cure. Science admittedly does not know what causes cancer, and it knows of no specific serum or vaccine to protect against cancer. But this is no cause for fear or despair, since such formidable diseases as malaria and smallpox were brought under control long before science knew their causes. Cure of malaria by the use of quinine was introduced centuries before the cause of the disease was traced to the mosquito's germ-laden inoculation.

And so cancer research, third stage in the fight against cancer, continues, but it is slow and costly. One of the greatest needs is for the provision of Fellowships, whereby the clever doctor with the desire to do research work will be provided with an adequate living while his work is in progress.

A new weapon is the electron microscope, which can make a shadow picture of an object 5,000 times its real size. The picture contains a wealth of detail which still remains sharp and clear even when it is photographically enlarged to 50,000 times the size of the original object. Cancerous tissue can now be sliced thin enough to be studied with its aid.

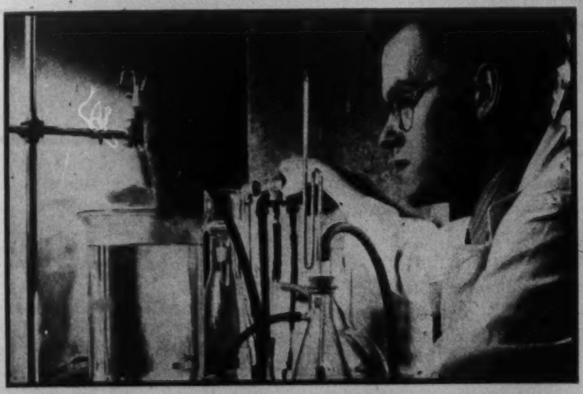
The Canadian Cancer Society is an organization established to dispel this fear and ignorance which still surround cancer. The Society does this job by public information through its own pamphlets and publications, and through radio, press and motion picture material. Its 300,000 members form a missionary group throughout Canada working to bring the truth about cancer and its control into every Canadian home. During April this year, the Society is holding its annual drive for new members—with a goal of 500,000 set for the month-long campaign.



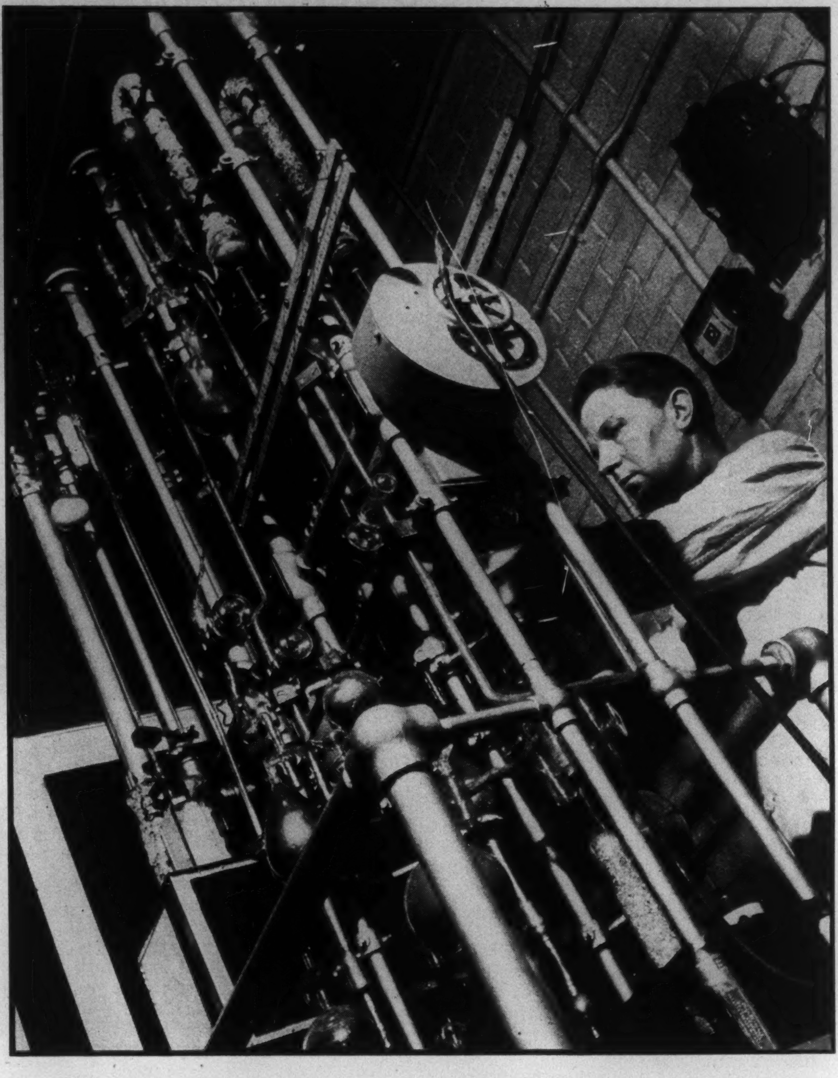
9 **Treatment by X-rays which have more destructive value against cancer tissue than against normal cells.**

11 **Lump on this mouse's hip is cancer. In investigation directed by Dr. Arthur Ham and carried on by Dr. Armstrong, cancers are grown in eggs (below).**

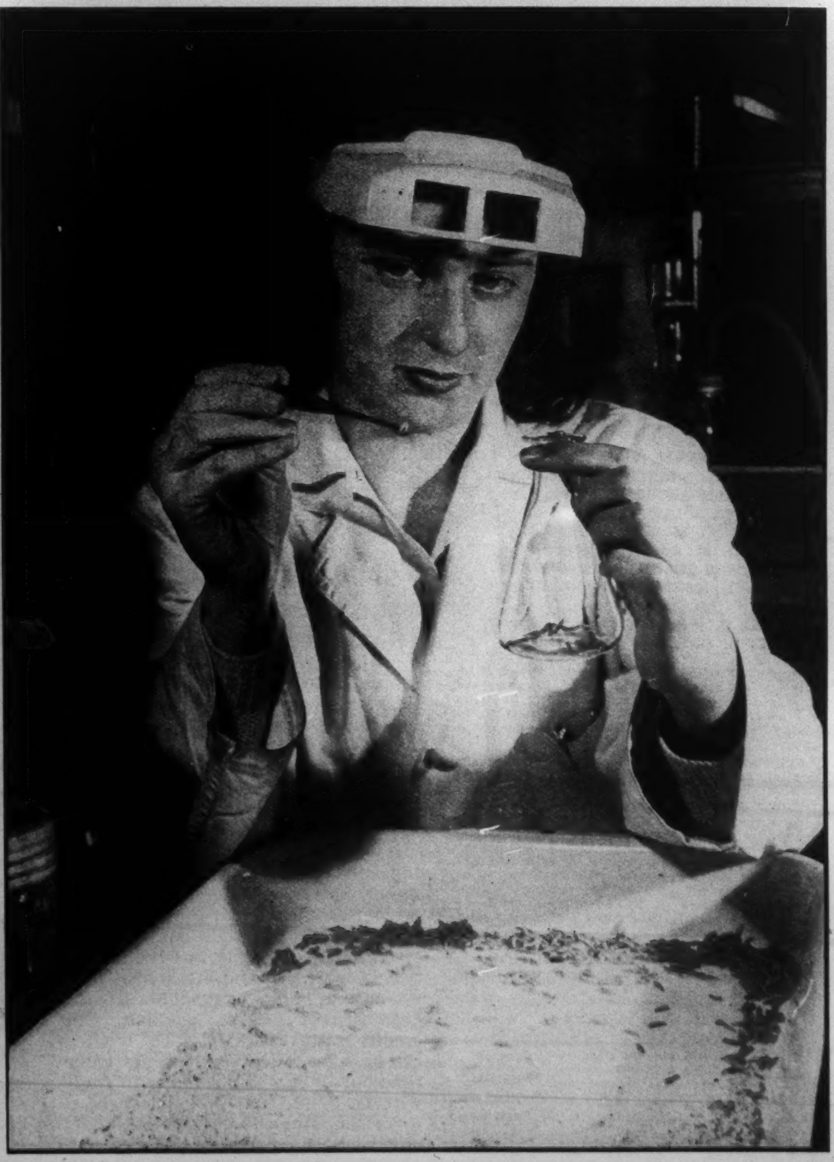
12 **George Ross injecting mouse cancer cells into eggs. Large quantities of cancer tissue are thus produced.**



13 **An assistant of Dr. W. R. Franks at Banting Institute. Dr. Franks is using walking stick insects . .**



10 **Radon emanation plant by means of which gas given off from radium in solution is sealed in small gold "seeds", which are implanted in tissue. As radiation escapes through their walls, seeds lose potency and can be left in body.**



14 **. . . in his experiments against cancer. This girl researcher is studying the metamorphosis of the insect as it progresses from the egg to adult stage.**

DEAR MR. EDITOR

A Canadian Theatre Scheme That Is a Sequel to a British Idea

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN MY article "Dust off the Drama Festival" (S.N., March 22) the suggestion about small travelling companies reminds me that once, before I came to this country, Tyrone Guthrie and I appeared before a committee of the Belfast City Council and begged their help in a small theatrical enterprise. We wanted to play the bandstands in the public parks. And we wanted a motor lorry and, say, ten dollars a week each for a little volunteer company of first-class players. With these we proposed to tour the city, and the seaside towns and fairs and market towns of Northern Ireland. We had plans for a gay song-and-dance summer show, expertly written, thoroughly rehearsed, a sort of Ulster *Chauve-Souris*. Art and entertainment apart, we were offering what I think could have been as valuable as a lorry load of gold to the tourist trade alone. But the committee couldn't see it. They were tempted, but scared. Next year, perhaps. . . And they had lost the chance of a generation. Tony Guthrie took on, eventually, the Old Vic company in London, and started it on its way to its present glory.

Now there is a Canadian sequel to this story. In 1945, Guthrie, hearing of a scheme for Canadian Theatre, then being carefully formulated, promptly offered to come here and help us by rehearsing and opening a gala production of either "The Midsummer Night's Dream" or "Peer Gynt," bringing with him for the lead a renowned star actor of the Old Vic. The scheme was sabotaged. But I think Tyrone Guthrie will offer again, for he delights in pioneer ventures of the theatre. And a few weeks ago I heard John Gielgud propose him as first director of the important and exciting Canadian professional theatre project now being promoted by Brian Doherty—a proposal on which Brian has already acted by sending Guthrie an invitation.

Toronto, Ont. JOHN COULTER

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Global Civil War

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. R. M. Coper (S.N., Feb. 15) rightly emphasizes that in international diplomacy it is as necessary to have agreement on *how* a situation is to be handled as it is on the fact that it *will* be handled. And this is where all plans for world government, or world federation, stumble. Every national government has in the past encountered a split in its ranks, and the formation of two rival parties of opinion on some issue. At least once in the history of every nation this split has resulted in armed conflict between the two factions, i.e. civil war.

What can prevent a world government from following the same course? Was not that the essential situation in World War II, and the situation today — conflict between democratic principles and tyranny? That Russia happened to be on our side in the recent war was due entirely to the treachery of her ally, Germany, and not due to any belief in and support of Christian democratic ideals.

This point has failed to appear in the blueprints for world government. Civil war, in the global state, is a probability — indeed it is almost as inevitable as was the Civil War in the U.S. — as long as such diametrically opposed systems as Communist slavery and Christian democracy exist on the same planet, and in the ratio of influence they present today. It will take far more than the dialectical stratagems of an international government to mend this split. The problem of greed for power is as insoluble today as when Thucydides denounced it, and world federation does nothing whatever to eliminate this vice of vices.

London, Ont. H. C. FRANCIS

Moderate and Gradual

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE more sardonic of your readers will look at Mr. R. M. Coper's mild fulminations (S.N., March 15) with a fishy eye. In a tone of hurtful surprise he takes Mr. Stuart Armour to task because, quoth he, "It is unfortunate that in quoting Lippmann thus, two significant qualifications escaped Mr. Armour. Lippmann did not say 'the socialism which' etc., but he said 'the moderate and gradual socialism which' etc."

It is reminiscent of an old yarn concerning the reassurance of a family physician to one of his patients that her condition biologically indicated nothing more than "a moderate and gradual pregnancy". Haven't you read "The Road to Serfdom", Mr. Coper?

Toronto, Ont. DON STAIRS

Right Attitude to Loans

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN AN article, (S.N., March 8) entitled "When Veterans Get a Bonus, Who Pays For It," appeared this statement: "Today we are selling abroad on credit but many of the debts thus contracted will never be paid. The debtor's position is too desperate. This fact cannot be openly admitted but we would do well to recognize it in our bookkeeping."

I wonder if that is the right attitude to take. If we lend a man money he knows he can never repay, or can repay only at extreme sacrifice he is apt to resent our opulence. He may try to repay but if the burden is too great the effort will only accentuate and contribute to the hopelessness of his position. Our credit must ultimately be written off as a bad debt and at the same time our debtor is not likely to trade with us if he can trade elsewhere.

On the other hand if we give to him when we can afford it, especially when our affluence is the result of our escape from the circumstances that brought him down, there is no resentment. We are in a sense repaying a moral debt to one who stood between us and the enemy. Later when he is on his feet we can do business with him by loans. In this way we receive credit for a decent act and retain the goodwill of the recipient. At the same time we help build his morale instead of helping to lower it.

You have in several articles shown that our trade depends so much upon Britain and Europe that I think we might contribute to our own well-being in days to come by realizing the plight of those nations now and making a bid for their goodwill by outright gifts when we know they cannot pay and I see no reason why this fact should not be openly admitted; in fact I think it should.

Regina, Sask. J. F. MCKAY

How to Tax

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article on taxing the wrong thing (S.N., March 8) is very interesting. The question of income tax versus consumers tax has been the subject of debate on many forums. One manner has been suggested in which control of prices could be shorn of its chief objection—that is, that it does nothing to replace shortages or to remove surpluses, if and when they should again appear. A tax system under which the general policy would be to increase consumer taxes and reduce income taxes correspondingly when necessary to provide an incentive to greater production, and to reverse the policy when there was danger of surplus goods depressing the market for lack of consumer credit, would appear to be decidedly logical if, and so long as, price controls are retained.

The objections, of course, to consumers taxes are threefold:

(a) They are a reversal of the principle that taxation should be in proportion to ability to pay. The man with only a sustenance income is in proportion taxed far more heavily than the man with a moderate or high income, with a surplus to invest.

(b) If they are charged at the source, a profit on the tax as well as on the goods may be added to every step of distribution. As they are hidden in the price of the goods, they fail to make the payer tax-conscious.

(c) If collected at retail, they are unpopular as a nuisance tax, and complicated bookkeeping is involved.

But they have the great advantage of being practically inescapable. As you point out, income taxes are a big deterrent to production. They are evaded to a very considerable extent and are highly complicated.

Eyre, Sask. C. SARGENT

Miracles and Scientists

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN YOUR very interesting remarks on "Towards the Conversion of England" (S.N., March 15) you comment on the importance of "miracle" in alienating the scientifically trained from Christianity. It is a natural law that a thrown ball falls to the earth. Nevertheless, they frequently stop suddenly in mid-air, because someone is catching them. Theists believe that the universe is directed by a personal Power who normally works uniformly, but who, rarely, for the spiritual instruction of mankind catches a ball. Is not the dogmatic denial of this by most teachers of science based on disbelief in the possibility of such a personal, benevolent Power? If so, surely no qualification of our belief in miracles would bring them into the Church.

In any case, Christianity is based on belief in Christ's Incarnation and Resurrection. If these are accepted, belief in any lesser miracle is a matter of evidence, not principle.

Renown, Sask. EDITH HEDLIN

Shillelagh

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

AS ONE of those followers of the faith of St. Patrick who studied his history in "that rain-washed island," I take exception to the article "Oh, St. Patrick Was a Gentleman" (S.N., March 15). That period of history is not so dim as your writer would have us believe. We have in St. Patrick's "Confessions" a record of the fact that as a young boy he was captured in France, the land of his birth. We have also a record of his elevation to the Bishopric at Tours and of his interment in the cathedral at Downpatrick, Ireland. Evidently your writer's research was among material as inappropriate as her ballad quotation; the next quatrain of which is in contradiction of her main thesis.

Brownsburg, Que. M. V. TRAYERS

Passing Show

By S. P. TYLER

ALTHOUGH Finance Minister Abbott has declared himself sympathetic towards reducing income tax in the lower brackets, no great rush is expected from owners of higher brackets offering exchange for nice low ones.

•

Title of an article in a current magazine:

"Who Is Behind the Chinese Communists?"

Probably someone who knows it's safer than being in front.

•

There is unlikely to be any truth in the suggestion that Paraguay put on a revolution because it didn't see why Moscow should have all the fun.

•

In a study on alcohol, a director of Texas University's biochemical institute writes: "Some individuals are born with extreme susceptibility to addiction, others are born extremely resistant, and between the two extremes there are individuals who are intermediate in their make-up." Anyone not coming within this formula should report to the nearest biochemical institute.

Not Cricket

Because of the ban on mid-week sporting events in Britain, cricket matches may be speeded up to get into a one-day schedule. This will be a devastating blow to that institution so revered by all cricket lovers — the afternoon nap between overs.

•

Following the announcement that Canadian weather officials are now to give a two-day forecast each Saturday, we are wondering if it is in the public interest to allow these fellows such a reckless binge every weekend.

•

An examination of drinking glasses in a representative group of restaurants and bars reveal an average bacteria count exceeding 100. Usually, however, these are included without any additional charge.

•

A girl of Watford, England, was acquitted of manslaughter following a charge of throwing an aspidistra plant at her father. Fair enough; lots of people feel that way every time they see an aspidistra.

•

The organization of British spiritualists is a cautious body rarely known to burn its fingers. This is endorsed by the recent decision not to attempt any contact with the late Adolf Hitler.

No Comment

Another of those cheerful little newspaper fillers informs us that after the age of 20, the brain shrinks continually. This column is hardly the place to contest the assertion.

•

"Volcanic eruptions on the other side of the world," says a writer in a current magazine, "often prevent an earthquake in our own hemisphere." But we can hold out no hope that they will have any weakening effect on the impending epidemic of spring cleaning.

•

The London *Times* reports the sale of a moth by auction in London for the sum of £30. For this amount, we would be prepared to dispose of half a dozen, complete with last season's spring overcoat.

•

An advertising journal announces the biggest publicity drive in history for foundation garments. Illustrated, no doubt, by those charming, slim young things on whom such garments are so obviously redundant.

—*Drawing by Wilf Long, Toronto.*

Dr. Leopold Infeld, Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Toronto won $1,000 for further research in a recent U.S. contest for manuscripts on scientific subjects written for laymen. His entry, "Whom the Gods Love," biography of Galois, famous French 19th century mathematician, will be published in the fall. Born in Krakow, Poland, in 1898, Dr. Infeld was educated there and at Berlin, Leipzig and Cambridge. He won the Anisfield award in 1941 with "Quest: The Evolution of a Scientist".

The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

geringly different from what the coterie has been doing — he just doesn't do it.

The oldest poetic huddle in Canada is the Vancouver Poetry Society, which in its thirty years of life has contained half-a-score of poets who have published in SATURDAY NIGHT, and two at least who cannot reasonably be omitted from any survey of Canadian Verse, Anne C. Dalton and Tom MacInnes. The history of this huddle has just been published by Ryerson ("The Vancouver Poetry Society," $2.50). The members seem to have enjoyed one-another's society, which justifies the enterprise from one point of view. But we can see no evidence that it led to the production of better poetry—though it may have to that of versification—than would have been produced without it. One of the newer members observes that "this group is not held together by anything but Love". We are not convinced that poets should be held together at all, but if they must be held together that is the last thing to do it with.

Taxes and Penalties

PAYERS of income tax who are in the habit of putting in their return at the last minute will do well to take note of the fact that the tax collectors have become meticulous about imposing the five per cent penalty for delayed payment, even in cases where the payment is not more than twenty-four hours late. They are quite entitled to do this, and we make no complaint about it, though we think they might have let the nation know when they decided to tighten up their methods. We do however feel entitled to complain that it takes them two years to notify the taxpayer of his default and demand their pound of flesh. After that lapse of time it would obviously be impossible to argue the case with them even if one felt convinced that one's remittance was within the prescribed time limit.

Taxpayers who find it inconvenient to attend in person at the tax office with cash would perhaps be wise to register their letter and pay the extra fee for obtaining a receipt for it. Those who have been in the habit of paying by uncertified cheque should abandon that practice; the tax collectors seem to be treating such payments as made only on the day when they clear the cheque. A five per cent penalty on a payment of several hundred dollars for being a few hours late is obviously something to be avoided with much care.

Making Wifie Work

IT IS with no inconsiderable delight that we learn, after a profound and lengthy study of the Income Tax Act amendments of last year, that the infamous system of donations to the Crown as the sole means of avoiding taxation at a rate exceeding one hundred per cent (in the case of the spouse whose income exceeds $660) has now been almost brought to an end. There is now (for 1947 and after) but one *rate* of taxation for married and single alike; the difference consists only in the fact that the married person gets $1500 exemption from taxation and the unmarried person only $750; and the married person's exemption is decreased by every dollar that the spouse obtains over $250, until the spouse is obtaining more than $750, when the married person's exemption falls to $750 just as if he were unmarried, and remains there.

This has still the anomalous effect that when the wife's income is exactly $750 the husband's exemption is $1000, but as soon as the wife's income rises to $751 the husband's exemption falls to $750, adding $250 to the amount of his income which comes under taxation at his highest rate. That, however, is as far as it can fall; no amount of additional income secured by his wife will have any effect upon him, though of course her income is taxable in her hands on everything above $750. The tax involved by the loss of $250 of exemption for the husband depends upon the size of his income and the severity of his maximum rate; but in the great majority of cases it will be from 34 to 42 per cent of the $250, so that it will be cheaper to pay the tax than to donate to the Crown an amount of more than $120 just to keep the wife's income below $750. (The wife, of course, is taxed at 22 per cent or more on everything over $750, in addition to the husband's loss of exemption.)

If the husband's maximum rate is 34 per cent, which it is when his *total* income is over $6000 and his wife's does not exceed $250, everything that his wife receives over $250 and up to $750 adds to the husband's taxable income at the 34 per cent rate, so that their *net* gain from an additional $500 is only $330. If her income goes up to $1000, her husband is taxed on $750 more than if she were receiving nothing, which costs him $225, and she is taxed 22 per cent on $250, or $55, a total of $310, which is making a great many married women stop working. But after that point has been passed there is no further addition to the husband's tax, and the wife can get $1750 and still pay only $242.50, a total of $497.50 more than they would pay if she had no income at all. If her husband were making this additional income instead of herself, he (they) would be paying $600.83 more than without it; so that after a certain point is passed there is a substantial advantage in making wifie work instead of oneself—if you can do it.

QUIET, PLEASE

ALONE I read a poet's wares,
 Remark the even pace,
The way the vowel-sequence fares,
 The consonantal grace.
I note the clever figure-craft
 Which lights the inner thought,
And, having conned it 'fore and aft,
 Admire a work well-wrought.

But when the Author reads it out,
 I mark his kindling eye,
His careful pose of modest doubt,
 His shirt-front and his tie,
(The latter canted off to port!)
 His key-chain flowing free;
Such small details of every sort —
 And miss the poetry.

J.E.M.

TIME'S CHANGES

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A Quebec Flag

MR. RENE CHALOUT, member of the Quebec Legislature, is not an unintelligent man, but he seems to have been led astray by an error in semantics. He thinks, as so many of his fellow-Quebeckers do, that "Canadian" in English and "Canadien" in French have the same meaning and the same emotional content, and they don't.

Mr. Chaloult wants the province of Quebec, all by itself, to adopt a "Canadian" flag, and hoist it over the provincial Parliament Buildings and in other places where there now flies something that he regards as a "foreign" emblem. Now we have not the slightest objection to the province of Quebec having a Quebec flag, a provincial flag. The province of Nova Scotia has one, and nobody objects to that. The province of Ontario might well have one; and if Ontario and Quebec both got one and Nova Scotia dusted off the Nova Scotia one the three provinces could march on Ottawa for the next Dominion-provincial conference in something like style.

But none of these would be a "Canadian" flag. No flag selected by the exclusive choice of Ontario could be a Canadian flag. No flag selected by the exclusive choice of Quebec could be a Canadian flag. The Quebec flag could be a "Canadien" flag, but we hope it will not be, because there are after all a lot of people in Quebec, who are Canadians and have a right to be there, and to be ranked as Quebeckers, but who are not "Canadiens". But anyhow it will be, and should be, and can be, nothing more than the Quebec flag.

Whittling at Freedom

THE Canadian public is by this time, we presume, fairly well aware of the fact that any Canadian who happens to be engaged in the business of raising more wheat than he can mill and eat himself (or eat in its natural state) and therefore wants to sell some to somebody else is required by the latest Dominion legislation to place his business (as a wheat seller) very completely in the hands of an agency of the Dominion government. We have not raised any great outcry about this, because such methods seem to be inseparable from the government marketing of any article, and the Dominion has certainly committed itself to the government marketing of wheat some considerable time ago. Since such a large measure of control is apt to be discouraging to producers and to drive them into producing something else that is not controlled, it becomes necessary to apply similar controls to everything else that could be raised instead of wheat, so that it need be no surprise to anybody that we are in for extensive controls on the marketing of all coarser grains. If this method does not prove effective we shall move on in time to compulsory wheat-raising; every owner of an acre of land in which wheat could be raised will be required to sow a part of it with a certain number of grains of seed wheat. The next stage, unfortunately for controllers, is in the hands of nature; nobody can compel nature to produce a certain number of bushels from a certain number of acres in a certain time.

We do, however, wish to do a little protesting about another kind of compulsion to which wheat-growers and others are being subjected in the province of Saskatchewan. Any farmer in Saskatchewan can be compelled to become a member of the United Farmers of Canada under Section 198 of the Rural Municipalities Act. A municipal council, if approached by twenty-five members of the U.F.C. who are ratepayers of the municipality (this in a typical case is about three per cent of the total of ratepayers) may make a yearly grant of $200 or more to the U.F.C., which then "shall enroll" every person residing in the municipality as a member. The $200 is merely a minimum; the maximum grant permitted is one-fifth of a mill on the total assessment, which in a typical case might be about $500. The only way in which this compulsory membership can be prevented is by forty per cent of the ratepayers presenting a written objection to the council — or of course by electing another council.

The organization into which Saskatchewan farmers can be thus compelled by their municipal rulers is one whose executive, without calling a vote of members, ordered the farm strike of last autumn and imposed a loss of five million dollars on the farmers of the province.

We suggest that the power to tax citizens for the support of a private organization, and to draft them into that organization against their will, is not a proper power for a rural council to have.

Mr. Gordon Leaves

IS THERE any official anywhere in the world who has been in a position of high responsibility for the control of prices for so long as Mr. Donald Gordon, and who has left that position amid such universal expressions of approval for his work? There certainly is not one in the United States nor in Great Britain, and we question whether there is one in any other country. That this is so is not due to any special quality of the Canadian people; they are not easier to "regulate" than other peoples. It is due to the personal qualities and abilities of Mr. Gordon. Canada should be very grateful for those qualities, and also, we suggest, for the discernment and wisdom of the government which selected him for the post.

Mr. Taylor, who succeeds him, has been an able lieutenant and will carry on his leader's methods. But the scope of the work is already greatly diminished, and it may well be that in a few months it will have been diminished yet further to the point where it can be carried on as a sideline by some other agency of government, to be eventually abandoned and forgotten unless Canada in a moment of aberration, or under the pressure of another world crisis, should decide to give up hope of free enterprise and put everything under the control of officials as a permanent policy.

More Doctors Needed

THE number of physicians in Canada, according to a Royal Bank Bulletin, slightly more than doubled between 1901 and 1941, "but this increase barely kept pace with the growth of our population." We suggest that with the present rate of progress of medical science, the number of doctors ought to do considerably more than keep pace with the population. The things that can be done by doctors, now-a-days, to keep the population in good health and functioning efficiently are incomparably more numerous and more important and effective than they were in 1901, when radiological diagnosis was unknown; and the general average income of the community is sufficiently increased to enable it to pay for a lot more medical service than it used to.

It appears to us that there are few things which people want and are able to pay for (whether as individuals or as communities), which they are more thoroughly entitled to get than medical attention. We are convinced that the supply of medical men (and women) in Canada is entirely inadequate; and we continue to regret the protectionist policies by which it is prevented from being increased through any other channel than that of the existing Canadian medical schools. We should like to see a much more complete recognition of the qualifications (subject of course to a proper check of their adequacy) of persons who have practised in other countries and have come to settle in Canada.

"NO POETS IN GARRETS NOW"

NOT from a garret,—no! But from a shack
 Like to the Stable of the Inn sounds rise,
And you in cities, warm and sleek and wise,
Relay the music on a printed track
Or on wide waves of air. And years roll back—
The dim view brightens to long-troubled eyes—
The future promises some glad surprise,
Beyond the griefs and fear, the ruin and the wrack.

Not from a garret,—no! Rents are too high,
Eating too costly, keeping alive precarious;
From souls in gardened huts braving what weeping sky
Come to you songs and words of faith vicarious!
Attics are precious now, in too-good style,
 Dear
Comfortable commentator, here
Is one small poet you make smile!

EMILY LEAVENS

Britain Today Is the Japan of Yesterday

By STEWART C. EASTON

The dangers inherent in Britain's position to-day are not due, says Mr. Easton, to her form of government. Any government would have to face the same problems, which are the result of economic realities, her shortage of home grown food and her shortage of raw materials.

She can never compete on equal terms with a country that has its own materials within its own boundaries ,and an efficient manufacturing industry. The only method of reducing costs is by adopting the Japanese method of reducing her costs of living. This is not a temporary situation, but a permanent one.

ONLY rarely is a nation or a person as autonomous as it believes. We are not ruled exclusively by forces outside ourselves; but our freedom to act is limited by the bounds of the possible. Sometimes the choices are multiple, and sometimes there is a simple choice of two contradictories. It would have been possible, for instance, for Britain to have avoided the recent war; but only at the cost of her political freedom and the loss of her status as a nation.

The most compelling of all needs is hunger; faced with starvation a nation or a person may be confronted with no choice at all. If no one is present to help him he must die. If someone does offer to help him, however high the price demanded, he must pay it. His choice is then a simple one of starvation or survival. The price paid is estimated in terms of the need, and, though everything except death be demanded of him, he must pay it, or accept the alternative.

Canada, the United States, Russia, and countries where the food supply is enough for survival, have an autonomy within limits, unless a more powerful nation gains control of their supplies. If they are strong enough to defend themselves they have many choices available to them. If production and distribution of the supplies within the country is inefficiently managed, it is still within their power to alter them. But the changing of the internal system of a country that is dependent upon the cooperation of other nations for its survival will only have internal effects. It will not alter the necessity for the cooperation. Too often we are inclined to look upon the internal politics and economic situation as a primary factor in the fight for survival, and thus becloud the true issue.

Must Have Cooperation

In a world in which we know free will exists, it might appear arbitrary to use the word *cannot.* But Britain's situation today is such that she *cannot* survive without the cooperation of other nations. It is not within the power of Britain to force this cooperation; her autonomy is limited by her need. If the price asked for cooperation is the sky, it still must be paid or the alternative accepted.

Once before in recent history another nation was faced with the same choice. Japan by industrialization had so increased her population that she was no longer able to feed it. She had to import raw materials and manufacture them, and her costs of production were necessarily higher than in countries where the materials were close at hand. She lowered the cost by reducing her own standard of living to a minimum. When this was not enough, and when many of her markets were closed to her by preferential tariffs, she was doomed unless she took positive action. Her decision was to try to create by force of arms a self-sufficient sphere in which she could act as the supplier of manufactured goods in exchange for food and raw materials. The result of the attempt is now history. The Japanese problem is not solved because the same conditions remain. She is still dependent upon, and is now receiving, cooperation from other nations.

Britain today is the Japan of yesterday.

In a world of competing national economies she is in a desperate position. Whatever kind of government she possessed, Conservative, Socialist or Communist, the realities would not be changed. She has too large a population to be fed from her own resources; she has a shortage of most raw materials, good quality iron ore, base metals, oil, and agricultural products such as lumber, wool and cotton; and she has almost no potential of hydro electric power. She possesses no surplus of any raw material of importance. She has also, at present, insufficient coal, and a badly antiquated manufacturing industry. These latter are capable of improvement. Is it possible by taking action on the alterable realities to overcome the handicaps imposed by those that she cannot change? If so, then there is hope for her survival as a national economy, if not, then she will be forced into some kind of closer union with another economy that can help her. If this means the submission to political domination, then the issue must be faced. The law of survival knows nothing of such luxuries as political freedom.

This is the problem stated in its simplest possible terms. The choice between one kind of government and another, the alteration of the ownership of property within the country, the substitution of a new financial system, all these are beside the point except as possible means to improve what is capable of alteration. They would be of the greatest importance in a country that could be more nearly self-sufficient; in Britain they must remain secondary.

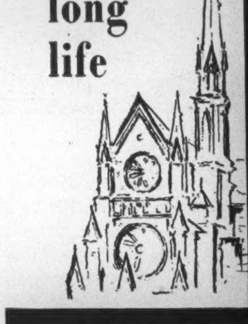
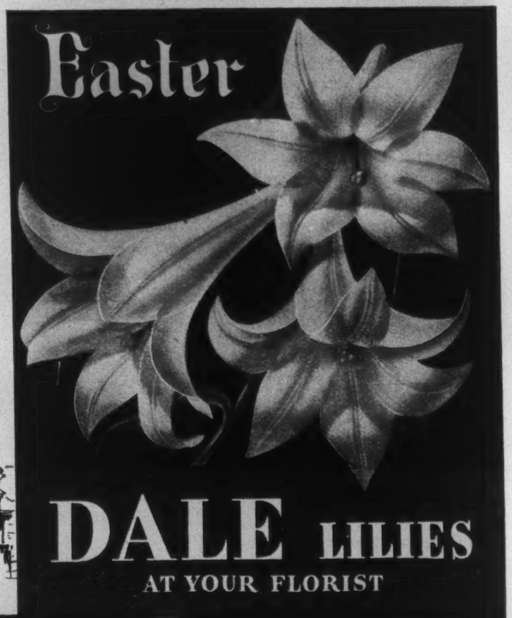
Hard to Increase Food

As far as our scientific agricultural knowledge goes today, it would be difficult for her to increase her food supply significantly. There are already more tractors per acre of land under cultivation than in any other country. The application of commercial fertilizer operates under the law of diminishing returns; yield per acre cannot be indefinitely increased, and hydroponics, even if practicable on a large scale, requires the importation of vast quantities of fertilizer, not so much cheaper than the food it is used to grow.

The wide use of atomic power and its release from materials available in Britain or cheaply imported, might remove the necessity for electricity, thus freeing more coal for other uses. But if atomic power were used by all countries, Britain's competitive position would be in no way improved. The power—and atomic energy is only power, not substance—must still be used on *materials* and these are what she lacks.

The shortage of raw materials was not in earlier years the same handicap that it is today. While Britain held a lead over competitive economies in manufacturing, she could import the materials, manufacture them, and sell them at a profit. Today the price of buying the materials and transporting them to her country forces her to fix a price higher than the cost of producing and selling these same goods in the United States. The United States and Canada have far more modern manufacturing methods, and the raw materials are close at hand. The only way for Britain to sell her goods in export markets is by keeping her labor costs at a minimum, exactly as in Japan. And the American system is such that by continually improving methods of production and increasing output prices can constantly be reduced. Britain cannot constantly reduce her prices to follow our lead because she has to pay for her raw materials abroad, and large purchases of materials do not decrease prices to the same extent as economies in manufacture. The price of raw materials only declines severely when there is a surplus on the market, as in a depression. And in a depression there is no way to sell the manufactured goods, and thus no need for the materials.

More markets will not save Britain from United States competition, because the customer will always buy in the cheapest market when he can. If he has no money to pay United States, then he will have no money to pay Britain; he will be dependent on both countries for credit, and United States has a deeper purse, and the extension of credit does little harm to her economy. Preferential tariffs in consumer countries in favor of Britain are a doubtful help; they will have to be increased continually as the gap widens between British and American prices. And too often they can only be purchased at the price of political favors. Barter arrangements can no doubt be made for a time with non-competing economies

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A.C. 21

such as Argentine. But with the urge for industrial production in these countries, and with alternative and cheaper sources of supply always available in the United States, it will be difficult to insist on the purchase of manufactured goods solely in higher-priced Britain.

So Britain is forced inevitably into the Japanese impasse. She can only sell her goods by taking it out of her own hide, by keeping the standard of living so low that they can compete. This is at least partly the reason why manufacturers in Britain are hesitant to change their methods and instal new machinery. It is not only that they are afraid of nationalization. They just cannot see any industrial future for themselves in a competitive world. Exports already are increasing marvellously, but the standard of living shows no improvement. They can sell now in a world that is temporarily short of goods, and they can receive in return what their impoverished customers can send them. But once these countries have got back on their feet, and can afford to choose their suppliers and have money to pay them, they will either manufacture themselves or go to the cheapest source.

Palliatives

It is true that Britain is short of labor, and that her armed forces in foreign countries are an appalling liability to her. But if she extracted herself from every foreign commitment and withdrew every single man in the forces from foreign soil her balance of trade would not be righted. It is a necessary palliative, and certainly accounts for much in her recent foreign policy, it will not itself solve her problem.

But isn't there a need for British exports in the world? Can America hope to supply the whole world with manufactured products? And will the United States continue to export when she receives little in return?

It is doubtful if the United States *dare* contract her economy. If exports were restricted, at once the wage bill would go down at home, and with it the ability to purchase goods at home. The unit price of each manufactured article would then at once increase, the deflation spiral gather momentum, and a depression begin. No way has yet been discovered for artificial contraction of an economy without giving birth to a depression; it seems to be in the very nature of industrialism that it cannot function efficiently except by continually increasing production.

It is certainly true that America could not in any circumstances supply the world with enough manufactured goods for all. The great undeveloped and partly developed countries have an immense potential demand. But they can do without these goods indefinitely, and they will do without them unless it is made easy for them to obtain them. It would seem possible that they could make two-way agreements with Britain to supply them with raw materials and receive manufactured goods in return. But, in a free market, they would buy from the cheapest supplier of these goods, so that the two way agreement would have to be politically enforced. The simplest device is blocked currency, and it is interesting to see that this is already what British economists are advocating.

The foreign countries could be made to buy from Britain, as Germany once made the Danubian countries buy from her. Apart from the dangerous political possibilities inherent in this scheme, there is a significant difference between the time the Schacht plan was put into operation and the present. The Danubian countries were desperately anxious to dispose of their raw materials in a buyer's market. Germany was under no necessity to buy, and thus it was Germany that imposed the political terms. Today it would be Britain that is desperately anxious to buy, and the raw material countries that can pick and choose their markets. This condition is likely to obtain for some time to come, and Britain cannot afford to wait long. So who will impose the terms? Will it be a power that is politically friendly to Britain, or will it be one that hopes, like Germany, to swallow her customers?

One permanent and drastic solution would be contraction into a small nation. It is perhaps significant that in a recent public opinion poll in Britain no fewer than 40% of the young people between the ages of twenty and thirty declared that they would emigrate if given the chance. If Britain's food supply were adequate for her new population, her danger would be removed.

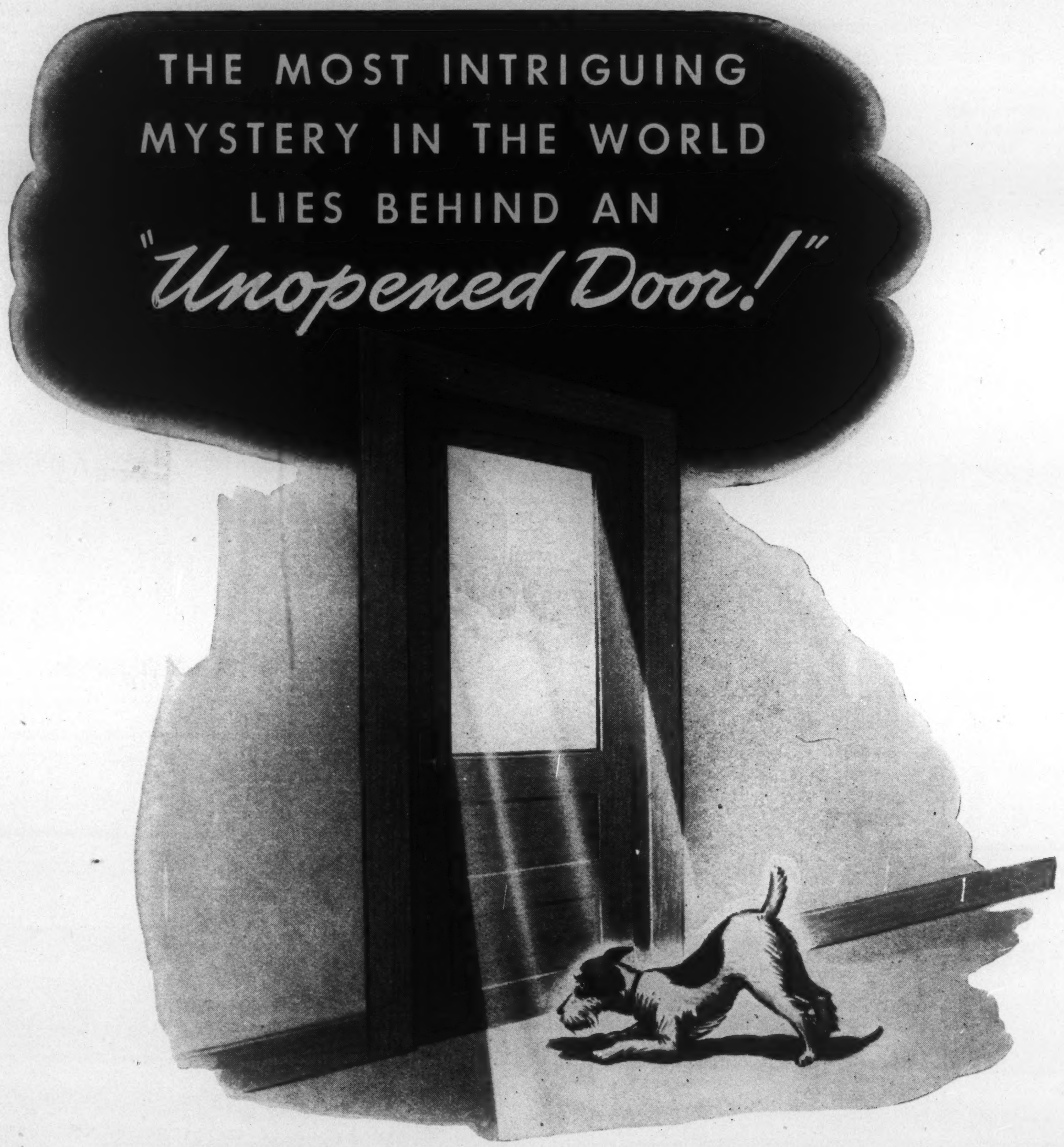
The field for possible cooperation with other national economies is strictly limited. Very few integrated areas could supply her with the necessary raw materials. The United States is one, Russia is another. The Commonwealth might be another, but it is not integrated as an economy, and there is little hope of its transformation into one. An agreement with United States, her most powerful competitor, to share world markets at a politically fixed price, would seem to be an idle dream at the present time. Even dollar credits, with little hope of repayment, are difficult to visualise as a political possibility.

But the Russian economy is geared to take advatage of just such conditions. Russia could absorb Britain's exports for many years to come, and she could manipulate her economy to make raw material exports to Britain feasible. But we can imagine the price that would have to be paid for such an agreement. It is also possible to imagine the outcry in America if such an agreement were even seriously considered, and the desperate efforts that would belatedly be made to offer an alternative.

Why not consider the alternative now, while there is yet time?

G. HAROLD AIKINS, D.S.O., K.C. who was elected a Director of THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY at the recent Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

Colonel Aikins is senior member of the legal firm of Aikins, Loftus, MacAulay, Thompson & Tritschler, Winnipeg, Manitoba, and a Past President of the Canadian Bar Association. He is President of Manitoba Sugar Beet Company, and a Director of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation, Imperial Bank of Canada, The Great-West Life Assurance Company, and a number of other Companies.



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OTTAWA LETTER

Will New Phase of Government's Emergency Powers Be the Last?

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

Ottawa.

A VERY large part of the time and energy of the House of Commons in the past three weeks has been spent on hammering out an acceptable policy for the third and presumably final stage of the war emergency period. The Minister of Justice analysed the several stages in a useful way last Friday.

1. On the outbreak of the war in September 1939 the War Measures Act came into force upon a proclamation of the governor in council. That statute conferred upon the governor in council the widest possible powers. Mr. Ilsley did not add, as he might have done, that it converted Canada overnight from a federation in which the provinces enjoyed a measure of autonomy in no way inferior to that of the Dominion, into a virtual unitary state. During the life of the full power of the War Measures Act, Ottawa had the authority to do practically anything, regardless of the provisions of Section 92 of the British North America Act or any other statute.

Transitional Stage

2. This stage began shortly after VJ-Day, when, as Mr. Ilsley put it, "it became apparent that while the emergency created by the war had not by any means come to an end, the extensive powers necessary to meet the day-to-day exigencies involved in the active prosecution of the war were no longer necessary." Accordingly the complete "blank check" provided by the War Measures Act was replaced by the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act of 1945. This conferred very wide but specifically defined powers to make regulations. It narrowed down the emergency powers to those cited in the legislation.

3. Now the National Emergency Transitional Powers Act is to expire. (The original date set was March 29.) But since there are still a number of powers exercised under its authority which the government believes should be continued, it is proposed to introduce a new measure still further whittling down the emergency powers but leaving a number of transitional controls in full force. This Stage Three will last until March 31, 1948, before which time the government may have to prepare a bill covering a few final controls which even then it does not seem wise to drop.

The Canadian Wheat Board Act and the Agricultural Products Act, like the new Emergency Powers legislation, are measures connected with war or its aftermath and all of them give the Dominion Government powers beyond its normal peacetime jurisdiction. The constitutional authority of Ottawa to pass and use such legislation may, of course, be challenged at any time in the courts. But the government is relying upon Privy Council decisions, and particularly one decision given after the first great war (the Fort Frances case) to confirm its powers to take these overriding measures in these later stages of the war emergency.

Shades of House Opinion

The debates on these government control measures, and the votes on the principles of the agricultural bills, have exposed several shades of opinion in the House over the desirability of increased government intervention into private business. The Canadian Wheat Board Act creates, in effect, a government wheat trading monopoly, and the Agricultural Products Act certainly gives the government and the Minister very wide powers over the purchase, price, storage and sale of other farm products. The latter bill does not go as far as the complete government monopoly control over all farm products transactions such as has been demanded from time to time by farm organizations and members of the C.C.F. party; but it does unquestionably invade the whole field of private trading in farm products in a very sweeping fashion.

Moreover, though the Agricultural Products Act has to be renewed in parliament from year to year, this invasion of private trading rights is obviously expected to continue for several years at least. In short, the principle of state trading in our major agricultural products is getting pretty firmly rooted in our economy and on the statute books.

There are certain curious aspects of this encroachment of government control over fields previously occupied by private or commercial enterprise which deserve attention. It is being reluctantly introduced as an inevitable consequence of the war, rather than by a party which believes in the policy of the extension of state authority. Indeed, it is an odd phenomenon to see Liberals like Messrs. King, Ilsley, Gardiner and MacKinnon sponsoring legislation with so many socialistic implications, especially when one recalls the stand of the Liberal party against Bennett's Natural Products Marketing Act in 1934, and remembers how all of them must have been reared on the pure milk of Gladstone and Laurier.

But equally remarkable is the sight of the Progressive Conservative party, dedicated to the removal of controls at once, and the restoration of a vigorous private enterprise, voting, with four exceptions (Messrs. Aylesworth, Hackett, Skey and Stanfield) in favor of the third reading of the Canadian Wheat Board Bill; and again, with the exception of six members (Messrs. Church, Cockeram, Fraser, Lockhart, Skey, and White—Hastings-Peterborough), endorsing the extension of the Emergency Powers act until May 15, 1947. The vote on the first was 172 to seven; on the second it was 177 to 13.

General Sentiment

Since it is hardly likely that measures of this kind would be overwhelmingly supported in the Commons unless members believed their constituents were in favor of them, one is driven to the conclusion that in spite of the menace of bureaucratic encroachments and the dangers to individual liberty inherent in an extension of government controls, the general sentiment in Canada is in favor of such steps, at least during the postwar transitional period.

Indeed, if one looks back over the generation which is now drawing to a close (1914-47) it is all too apparent what has been happening. In addition to a broad persistent trend toward the increase of government activities which has accompanied the rise of Canada from a cluster of agricultural, fishing, and lumbering communities into a complex industrial state, there has been superimposed in the past generation two long periods of war and postwar emergency during which the state has, perforce, been supreme, or nearly so. If we take 1914-22 as the first period and 1939-47 as the second, it means that for sixteen years out of the past 33 we have all acquiesced in the assumption by the state of powers which we should never have thought of giving them prior to 1914, in a normal era.

Restoring Humpty-Dumpty

And then, as events have proved, you cannot go back. Seven or eight years of war change many things in what the chemists call an irreversible equation. The state takes the initiative away from individuals and private enterprises and then when the emergency is over, the power and even the desire of these agencies to take back from the state the responsibilities and privileges they carried before has gone. It is atrophied through lack of use. Everyone has met the young man who went direct from school into the army, served six or seven years in that *milieu* of regimentation and became so adjusted to it that he disliked and feared the idea of going out again and making his way in the ruthless freedom of private enterprise. There are a few sincere souls calling attention to the undoubted menace of these encroachments of the state, but even they have no idea how Humpty Dumpty can be restored again to his perch on the wall.

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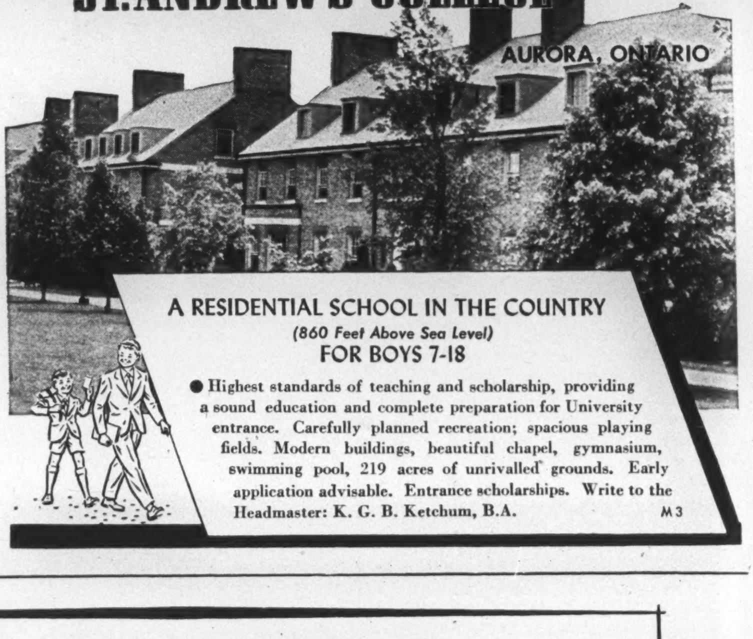

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THE MASTER HAT OF CANADA

FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Rights of Organized Labor Now Urgently Need Definition

By B. K. SANDWELL

NOBODY knows what, today, in Canada—or in Ontario or Quebec or Saskatchewan, for they may be different in each of those places—are the rights of an accredited labor union, the labor union which has been given the prerogative of acting as bargaining agent for a certain class of labor in a certain establishment.

That is the chief, almost the only important, reason for all the current labor trouble.

The more aggressive of the union leaders claim that the rights of such a union include the right to tie up the establishment for so long as they like to keep the members out on strike. They do not usually put it in precisely that language, because that is not quite euphemistic enough, but that is what they mean.

They claim this right absolutely, without qualification. They do not admit any necessity for the strike to be passed upon by any public authority, as to whether it is a violation of an existing "bargain" made by the same accredited agent, nor as to whether the terms of the new "bargain" demanded by the union are reasonable, nor as to whether the strike is actually desired by the workers in the bargaining unit, or even by the workers who are members of the union. On all these points they claim that the union, which means the officials who happen to be running it, are the final authority.

Their claim includes the right to tie up the establishment, because it includes the right to bar access to it by anybody except those persons whom they authorize to enter. There can therefore be no attempt on the part of the establishment to keep in operation by purchasing the labor of other persons than those for whom the bargaining agent acts. This means that there is no check upon the rapacity of the demands of the bargaining agent, except such as may be provided by the complete inability of the establishment to find buyers for its products at the price which is needed to pay the labor. If the added cost of the labor can be passed on to the consumer, as in these days of shortages it usually can, the bargaining agent can demand anything it feels like and tie up the establishment until it gets it, and in such circumstances it is obviously pretty sure to get it.

Wide Range of Privileges

Their claim includes the right to tie up the establishment, not merely in order to secure the demanded terms of remuneration, but also in order to secure the demanded forms of what they call "union security." These may include any or all of a long list of privileges for the union, such as the closed shop, the union shop, the shop steward system, the joint management committee system, the check-off system, and a dozen other varieties, most of which give to the union, in spite of its having no capital at risk in the business and no experience in its management, a considerable share in its control. Most of them can be used in operation so as to give the union practically the whole of the disciplinary control of the employees.

Their claim includes the right to impose whatever terms of remuneration they think fit, without any obligation to deliver labor of a certain quantity and efficiency in return. The U. M. W. A. for example has turned down the offer of a wage increase conditional upon a certain increase in the output of the Nova Scotia mines, on the ground that this constitutes an "incentive bonus," and that incentive bonuses are immoral.

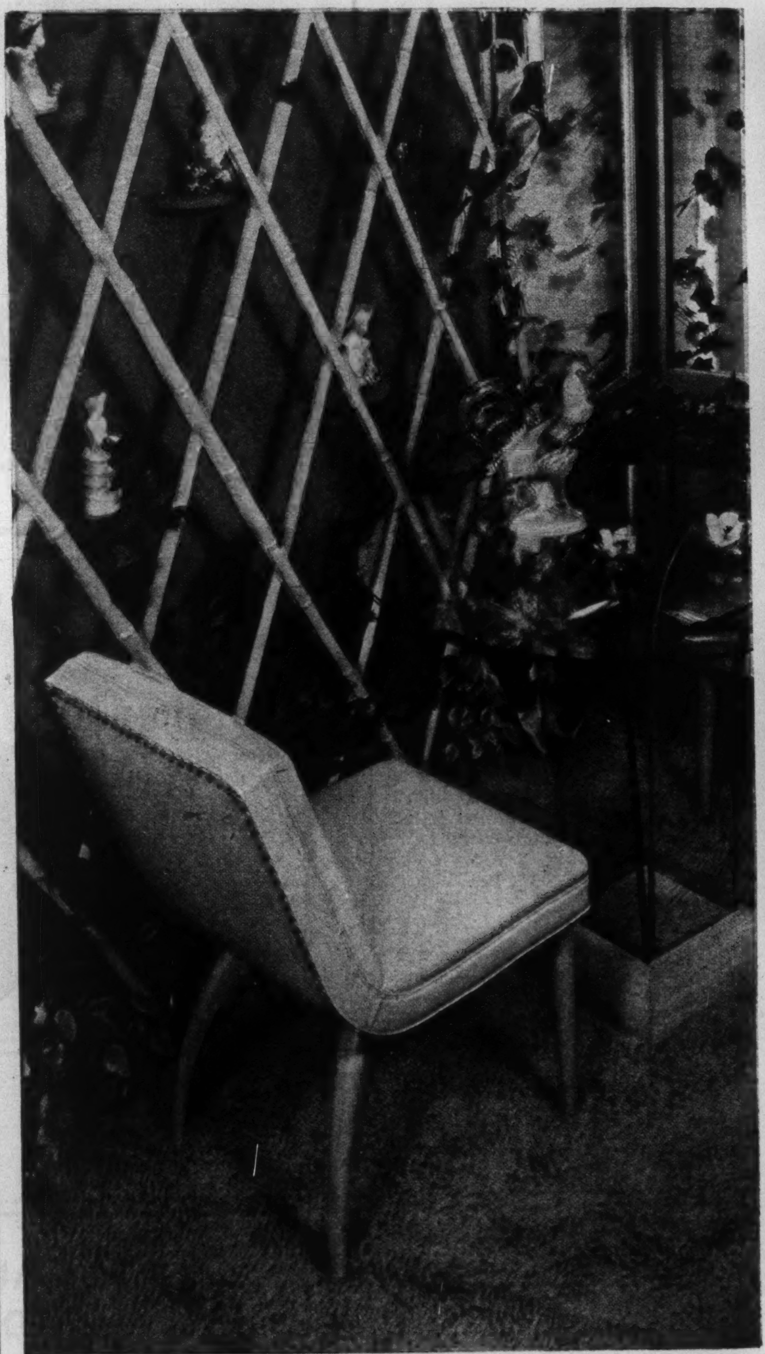
Their claim includes the right to impose upon the employing establishment any terms relating to any element in the employer-employee relationship which they choose to demand. The International Typographical Union, for example, insists that all the by-laws of the union be incorporated in the agreement with the employer, such by-laws being made and adopted at the union headquarters in Indianapolis. An employer who refuses to incorporate these by-laws has no right, according to their claim, to operate his establishment; the union, on the other hand, has the right to prevent his operating his establishment by force.

The rights which we are describing have not as yet been formally granted to unions by the legislative power. The claim of the union leaders is that they have been granted by implication, in the United States by the Wagner Act, and in Canada by the institution of the accredited bargaining agency. If they have been thus granted by implication, which the present writer gravely doubts, they have been granted without any serious consideration of the problems involved by the general public of the two countries. That serious consideration is long overdue.

The community must shortly decide what rights it desires the accredited bargaining agents of labor to have, and what responsibilities it desires to attach to those rights. So far the accredited bargaining agents have resisted all attempts to hold them to any responsibility, as to the methods by which they elect their officers, the limitations of their demands, their liability for damages for illegal acts, and a score of other matters for which every person and every organization in the country, except labor unions, is strictly and rigidly responsible in law.

If these rights and responsibilities are not speedily defined and determined, there will be no more new capital made available for an enterprise in which labor forms an important part. For capital, once adventured, is tied to the enterprise; labor can be transferred elsewhere in case of the enterprise's failure.

Capital wears out. Without a continued supply of new capital the economic processes of an advanced country such as Canada cannot be maintained. When the economic processes do break down, no element in the community will suffer more than labor.



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FLEXIBLE SYNTHETIC

THE LIGHTER SIDE

"Dear Mr. Lasky—"

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"DEAR Miss Ross:

"Under what custom is pleased to call 'separate cover' I'm sending you a book. It's important in its own right — and I hope this copy which its author was kind enough to autograph for you may be a memorable keepsake in your library. And I want your advice.

"I hope you'll read it soon because in my humble opinion it tells one of the greatest stories I have ever read. It captivated me so completely that I bought it at once for a picture. And unless the wrong kind of miracle occurs we'll start shooting 'The Miracle of the Bells' in May.

"Meanwhile I am busy trying to cast the picture perfectly. I am urged strongly to give the part of Olga Treskovna to an unknown. After forty years in pictures I am pretty well insulated against the traditional ballyhoo about 'unknowns.' That is why I want your advice: Should we make a difficult search for a lovely newcomer or should we seek a 'name' for Olga?

"Be very frank, please. I shall appreciate your professional guidance more than I can say. Please bear only one cardinal point in mind —I intend to make this picture as truly great as the story (which as I write this is near the peak of the best seller lists and with no book club assistance.)

"And a belated but hearty Happy New Year to you and yours.

Sincerely,
(signed) Jesse L. Lasky."

The above letter, beautifully typed on splendid personal stationery, reached me by airmail almost a month ago. In spite of the urgency of the situation, however, I have found myself unable to answer Mr. Lasky's appeal. I have, however, analyzed his letter closely and have come to the following conclusions:

(a) My original suspicion, that the same letter went out to three or four hundred film reviewers across America, is quite unfounded. Mr. Lasky wrote this letter himself, signing it so impetuously that his pen spluttered.

(b) I shall never be able to answer it adequately unless I get some new personal stationery to replace my present stock, laid up at the annual one cent sale at the corner drugstore. Also a new typewriter ribbon and maybe a new typewriter.

The lack of material equipment (including the autographed copy of "The Miracle of the Bells") isn't my only difficulty however. My trouble is that no matter how hard I try I can't seem to capture Mr. Lasky's note of warm unexpected intimacy.

For instance after struggling with the problem for a week I sat down and wrote Mr. Lasky as follows:

"DEAR Mr. Lasky:

"I can't tell you how pleased I was to receive your letter and how grateful I am at the prospect of friendship and exchange of ideas it opens up.

"I'm sorry I can't offer my advice on the casting of Olga Treskovna as my autographed copy of 'The Miracle of the Bells' has somehow failed to arrive. I am quite sure that this isn't your fault, and since there seems to be no sign of it at this end I am wondering where, in what custom is pleased to describe as 'the hell,' it can be.

"In the meantime, would you consider an exchange of photographs?

Sincerely,
Mary Ross."

After reading this letter over I realized how pushing and inferior it seemed in contrast to the pleasant informality of Mr. Lasky's approach. If our correspondence was to develop into a lasting friendship between two distant but congenial and civilized people it would, I realized, have to take on a different quality, gay, confident, and filled with impetuous irrelevancies. So I tried again.

"Dear Jesse Lasky:

"I *loved* your letter and am all eagerness, you may be sure, to contribute any help I can towards the perfect casting of Olga Treskovna. Unfortunately, however, the autographed copy of 'The Miracle of the Bells' has somehow failed to arrive. No doubt it will be along soon. I can't tell you how worried I am at the thought that my inability to make a decision may be holding up your production schedule.

"In the meantime we have had a little 'miracle' of our own. Mousie, our Maltese cat, has just had five kittens. I have named them Cary, Gary, Ingrid, Veronica and Olga. They already have their eyes open and in no time now they will be all over the place, playing all sorts of enchanting kitten tricks, sharpening their little claws on the upholstery, making puddles in slippers, etc., etc.

"This is why I want your advice. Should I make the difficult search for suitable homes for these lovely little newcomers, or shall I simply drown them?

"With best wishes for a Happy Easter to you and yours,

Sincerely,
Mary Ross.

"P.S. If you would care for Olga I should be pleased to send her to you under what custom is pleased to call 'separate cover'."

I'M NOT entirely satisfied with that approach either. It is true that Mousie is a remarkable cat and that her productive rate is somewhere near the peak in our circle (with no book-club assistance either). On the other hand, Mr. Lasky is an extremely busy man with a heavy production schedule to meet and it seems hardly fair to distract him with trivial stories of animal life. I put this letter aside too and returned to the problem the next week, with the following result:

"Dear Mr. Lasky:

"I was deeply flattered by your request for advice in the filming of your forthcoming production 'The Miracle of the Bells' and I think I have an idea that might interest you.

"It has to do with the first meeting of the hero and the heroine of 'The Bells.' As you know, this is usually accomplished in the movies in a variety of conventional ways, such as trapping hero and heroine in a stalled elevator, or confusing pullman tickets so that they find themselves occupying the same upper berth, or having the heroine tangle her long bob in the hero's service button as they travel opposite ways on the escalator, etc., etc.

"Now my idea, quite simply, would be to have a hostess come up from somewhere and say, 'Mr. Nebutal, I'd like to have you meet Miss Olga Treskovna.'

"I know this is a somewhat radical departure but I feel that you are not the type of producer to take alarm at revolutionary ideas. Incidentally, I'm sorry that it was necessary to invent a name for the hero of 'The Miracle of the Bells.' For some reason my autographed copy has failed to arrive.

"I hope it isn't too late to extend Easter greetings to you and yours.

Sincerely,
Mary Ross."

This is better but it still fails to meet the central problem: Who is to play Olga Treskovna? Last night, however, I drafted out another letter embodying a novel and exciting idea. But I'm still keeping it on my desk, pending the arrival of "The Miracle of the Bells."

"Dear Mr. Lasky:

"I can't tell you how gratified I was by your request for my opinion on the casting of Olga Treskovna. I have just thought of an idea which should solve your problem. My idea will, I am sure, procure you exactly the right type, with a minimum of risk and research, particularly if you throw in two million dollars worth of production.

"It is simply this: You count out the first nine lovely newcomers who enter your casting office and give the role of Olga Treskovna to the tenth.

"A premature but hearty Merry Christmas to you and yours.

Sincerely,
Mary Ross."

• •

PSYCHOLOGY MEMO

SO LIKE are youthful brains to wood,
So filled with skeptic rot,
When Duty whispers low, "You should",
The Youth replies, "So what?"

J.E.P.

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7-11

WASHINGTON LETTER

Has U.S. Entry into Greek Crisis Meant Respect for Democracy?

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

IS President Truman's entry into the Greek crisis the first step toward that "inevitable" world-wide clash between capitalism and communism? That is a question in the minds of many Americans today, and it is the subject of studied speculation by nationals of most other nations.

Joseph Stalin and capitalist leaders, too, have said that the two ideologies can live peaceably side by side, but this doctrine has never been completely "sold" in the democracies which have been the subject of such professional scrutiny by Soviet agents.

The average American is keenly interested in the outcome of Mr. Truman's offer of financial, military, and administrative help to Greece to replace British aid that will be halted April 1. Congress has frankly and thoroughly explored the war-making possibilities of the situation and has had the assurance of Acting Secretary of State Dean Acheson that the move will do more to strengthen respect for democracy than it will to incite war with Communist Russia. Public reaction to the issue ranges all the way from Henry Wallace's frantic fears that the Truman offer is merely paving the way for eventual war to the grateful thanks of Greek citizens, who regard it as the last chance to save the Greek nation.

American sentiment strongly favors helping the Greeks. The proposal is in keeping with the American tradition of generosity. There has been some concern that the direct offer by Mr. Truman "by-passed" the United Nations Organization, but action by Congress this week apparently will correct that impression.

Smaller nations have been concerned by this country's "lone hand" in Greece and Turkey following Britain's disclosure that her own financial plight would force her to drop Mediterranean commitments. The United States U.N. delegate, Warren Austin, is known to have been disturbed over the effect on United Nations membership of America's independent action. He has held consultations in Washington with policy chiefs. Although the White House has denied that Mr. Truman was drafting a letter explaining the American position to the United Nations, members of Congress reveal that the State Department has drafted for Mr. Truman's approval a letter to be given to United Nations Secretary-General Trygve Lie by Mr. Austin.

Republican Senator Vandenberg, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Senator Connolly of Texas, ranking Democratic member, jointly declared that helping other nations maintain freedom and independence conforms with the United Nations charter. Their formal declaration will be a preamble to a bill embodying Mr. Truman's recommendations to extend $400,000,000 in aid to Greece and Turkey. Coming from these two senators who did so much to create United Nations Organization it will have added weight in meeting charges both in the U.S. Congress and in foreign capitals that America had snubbed the international organization. Mr. Acheson in his testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee stated that the administration's plan to extend $400,000,000 to Greece and Turkey is not an effort to ignore the United Nations Organization. The administration plans to reaffirm its support of the U.N. in the event that this suspicion prevails. The Vandenberg-Connolly statement points out that the United Nations Security Council has long recognized "the seriousness of the unsettled conditions" on the Greek frontier.

Most outspoken critic of the offer has been the Progressive Citizens of America, the new "Henry Wallace" organization formed by the more leftish of the Democratic left wing. It published newspaper ads containing the full text of a speech by Mr. Wallace supporting the P.C.A. fear "that the President's proposal to send men, munitions and money to Greece and Turkey is a dangerous step down the road to war."

For All to Study

The P.C.A. (not to be confused with the old C.I.O. Political Action Committee despite its strong political similarity to that group) believes that no decision on the Truman proposal should be made by the Congress until full implications have been studied by "all the people." The group circulated a ballot urging citizens to protest Mr. Truman's "single handed action" and to urge senators and Congressmen to oppose loans to Greece and Turkey.

"To authorize the loans proposed by President Truman," said Mr. Wallace, "will bring the world nearer to war." He admits that defeating the loans will not bring peace, and he expresses the fear that there is "great danger of eventual war" merely "in our present policy of drift."

Here is how Mr. Wallace would do it: "The peoples of all lands say to America: Send us plows for our fields instead of tanks and guns to be used against us. The U.N. is waiting ready to do the job. We should start with an economic plan for the Near East financed by the International Bank and backed by the U.N. The dollars that are spent will be spent for the production of goods and will come back to us in a thousand different ways.

"Our program will be based on service instead of outworn ideas of imperialism and power politics . . . In other words, we must give the common man all over the world something better than communism. I believe we have something better than communism here in America. But President Truman has not spoken for the American ideal. It is now the turn of the American people to speak."

The P.C.A. wasted no time in speaking. It expressed its stand thoroughly in these four sentences:

"1. President Truman's proposal divided the world into two camps and headed the country toward war. 2. American dollars and American men should not be pledged to the support of kings and empires. 3. The full power of the U.S. should be behind the U. N. 4. Our confidence should be placed only in world partnership creating peace for all peoples.

Study of the situation reveals that United Nations Organization cannot even consider giving aid to Greece for 40 days. The United States, apparently, is the only nation able or willing to give immediate assistance to Greece to prevent collapse of its Government. In view of this, it certainly seems unfair to accuse President Truman of by-passing the United Nations. The proposal was made also to help Greece and individual Greek men, women and children, as well as to prevent a communist régime from taking over and giving the Soviet dominance of Turkey and the strategic Middle East.

U.N. Tied

The Security Council of the United Nations is now dealing with Greek complaints about the armed bands operating within the country. Actually the United Nations can do little more than consider charges and submit recommendations but it cannot act immediately. In other words, the United Nations and its related agency has neither the power nor the funds to meet this emergency, and if it would take prompt action this could be blocked by Russia's Security Council veto.

Greece needs prompt help if she is to restore internal order and avert collapse. She requires money, materials, and technical assistance. The nation has less than $14,000,000 left for a month's supply of food and other things necessary to prevent a complete breakdown. Collapse of Greece at this time might have other reverberations that would damage the United Nations Organization and chances for a permanent peace. The Truman offer is thus a means of safeguarding not only the security of these nations but the security of the United States, Canada and other democracies.

When the emergency has been eased, the United Nations obviously will be expected to take over.

Congressional hearings being conducted this week are bringing various aspects of the crisis to the American public, including some information in "secret" State Department documents which Acting Secretary of State Acheson had submitted to committee members.

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SPORTING LIFE

Merry Lams Gambling in the Long Green

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE MOST intriguing aspect of the recent series of "sensational" exposures of skullduggery in various professional sports is not the fact of the skullduggery itself, but the loud expressions of horror, amazement, incredulity, and whatnot which have come from people who should, and very certainly do, know a lot better.

It's like expressing astonishment over the fact that there are casualties in a shooting war, or that the occasional stock-broker turns out to be crooked as a warped corkscrew.

Sweet innocence is a charming and desirable attribute, but there are those who stubbornly suspect its authenticity, whether in shapely blondes with four years in the chorus or in state and provincial Boxing Commissioners.

The current rumpus started a couple of years ago when an upright and much-loved citizen of Brooklyn, New York, got himself tossed into the jug on charges that he attempted to bribe certain Brooklyn College basketball players to aim three feet west of the basket in important games. There was a bit of a squawk, because everyone knows that college athletes are simon-pure amateurs likely to be permanently contaminated by any mention of money, and then the flap died down. Things went on as before, both at Brooklyn College and, so the State recently alleged, in the citizen's gambling and bribery business, only slightly inconvenienced by the move from a comfortable office to the municipal bastille, where presumably every facility was placed at his service.

Two years passed during which there was no bribery or, perhaps, no talking about it. Then, late last Fall, the lid popped off the professional football final between the New York Giants and the Chicago Bears. One Alvin Paris, whose mythical namesake was mixed up in an attempt to fix a contest of a somewhat different nature, tried to bribe two star Giant halfbacks to throw the game.

Wine and Women

On the two teams' records, this was about as necessary as asking Mickey Rooney to throw a fight with Joe Louis, but Paris wanted to make very, very sure indeed before his syndicate laid down their hard-earned dollars on the Bears. He took the stellar young men to night clubs, fed them good food and better liquor, and introduced them to pleasant and accommodating young ladies — all this, presumably, unbeknownst to their ever-watchful coach. The young men suspected nothing until Paris came up with an offer of $3500, each, cash, if they would guarantee a Bear win by a margin of more than ten points.

The young men were appalled. Why, this scheme appeared to be dishonest. They were not appalled enough, however, to think of reporting it. It came reluctantly to light by other routes. One of the halfbacks was allowed to play, and played well. The Bears won, by ten points. The Law caught up with Mr. Paris and flung him into the digger. The League suspended the upright young athletes for "actions detrimental to professional football" which, as anyone must admit, is a very pretty and high-sounding phrase.

Paris was convicted and, in the face of this unexpected turn of events, sang. Three members of the ring for which he was allegedly fronting were rounded up, including the aforementioned much-loved citizen of Brooklyn, and promptly indicted. Just what the League is going to do about the two halfbacks, or their club officials, is not yet known. One of the boys claimed that the reason he had not disclosed the offer was because "his life wouldn't have been worth a nickel if he had". Quite a comedown from three-and-a-half grand. Thinking that over, however, he added that if he was permanently barred from football he'd "have plenty to say". That might be something worth hearing.

Professional baseball has been untouched by the hot breath of scandal for nearly thirty years. It had a dandy back in 1920 over the rigging of the previous year's World Series, and has been presumably resting on its laurels ever since, except for a slight *contretemps* in 1924. The 1920 affair resulted in the appointment of a "czar" with absolute powers to punish any offender. The first czar was an ex-Judge, and everything went along very nicely during his reign. A couple of years ago another was appointed. He is an ex-U.S. Senator.

Early this year, baseball erupted. The trouble was literally and figuratively minor, revolving mainly about the Houma club in the Evangeline League, which is Class D because that's the lowest class there is. It all turned out to be the fault of the Mayor of New Orleans, who callously closed the city's bookie shops and threw the bookies out of jobs. The unemployed bookies, who seem to have been more versatile than their brothers in these parts, signed up with Evangeline clubs, especially Houma.

City Slickers

What kind of baseball they played when they were really trying is not recorded, but it is on record that when they weren't trying—for one reason or another—they were very bad indeed, suspiciously so even for bookies. Furthermore, as big-city slickers they made things tough for the bumpkin-bookies in the small towns where they played, in one established case turning the small-town boy's clock back thirty minutes and then placing bets with him on a horse race which had already been run. This sort of thing is not considered sporting even in Houma, and five players were suspended.

Then the retiring Minor Leagues' president announced that these were not isolated incidents, that gamblers have become a menace to the game, and that conditions are getting worse instead of better.

Worse? Than that?

The real laugh was yet to come, however, with an investigation into, of all things, dishonesty in boxing. One Rocky Graziano, a young middleweight of sterling character, was revealed to have been offered $100,000 to throw a Madison Square Garden fight. He turned it down, but failed to report it, this latter apparently being an unwritten law of professional sport. The New York Athletic Commission went on record as being both shocked and horrified, though not, as might logically be expected, at Graziano's turning the offer down. No, they were shocked at the dreadful possibility that individuals of other than sterling character might be taking an interest in the fight game. They delved deeper and, sure enough, it turned out that one Ray Robinson, the welter champion, had been approached with a $25,000 offer to withdraw from a certain fight. Robinson (you guessed it!) had not reported the offer.

The commission dealt fearlessly with these two criminals (neither one, remember, has been proved to have either accepted the money or acceded to the briber's suggestions) and suspended Graziano indefinitely and Robinson for a month. But the rumors persisted that there might still be *other* crooked characters in the fight game.

All this, of course, is palpable nonsense. There are more crooked operators behind the scenes in boxing than there are honest ones. From the big-time New York promoter who makes a nice little pile on the side by scalping his own tickets, down to the petty racketeer who owns a small piece of an obscure fighter, the whole business is largely owned and operated by people who would never consider staging an honest fight if they could make more money out of a crooked one. There are honest men in it, of course—fighters, managers, trainers, seconds— but very frequently they're afraid to admit the fact.

And everybody connected with the game, including the Commissioners, knows it. The average fight is on the level either because there's no apparent percentage in having it any other way or because even fight fans will only briefly disregard the evidence of their own eyes, unlike wrestling fans, who will disregard any evidence known to man.

No, the answer is that the only people who keep professional sport as honest as it is are the participants themselves. There is hardly a professional athlete who hasn't been propositioned at some time during his career. Almost always there is a gambling angle to the proposition and almost always—athletes being considerably more honest than gamblers—the proposition is turned down, unless the gambler happens to pack a gun, or knows someone who does.

After the New York Commission had suspended Robinson and Graziano, the rival National Boxing Association (which "controls" boxing in most other U.S. states) immediately announced that they could fight anywhere under its jurisdiction. They're not so queasy in the N.B.A., and anyhow there's money in them thar boys. The Commissioner of the National Football League announces his "ardent hope that proper legislation will be adopted to discourage the gamblers and fixers who might (sic) try to contaminate the sport". The owner of one of his most prominent teams is a man widely renowned for his interest in books, though not a bibliophile.

Not Only in U.S.

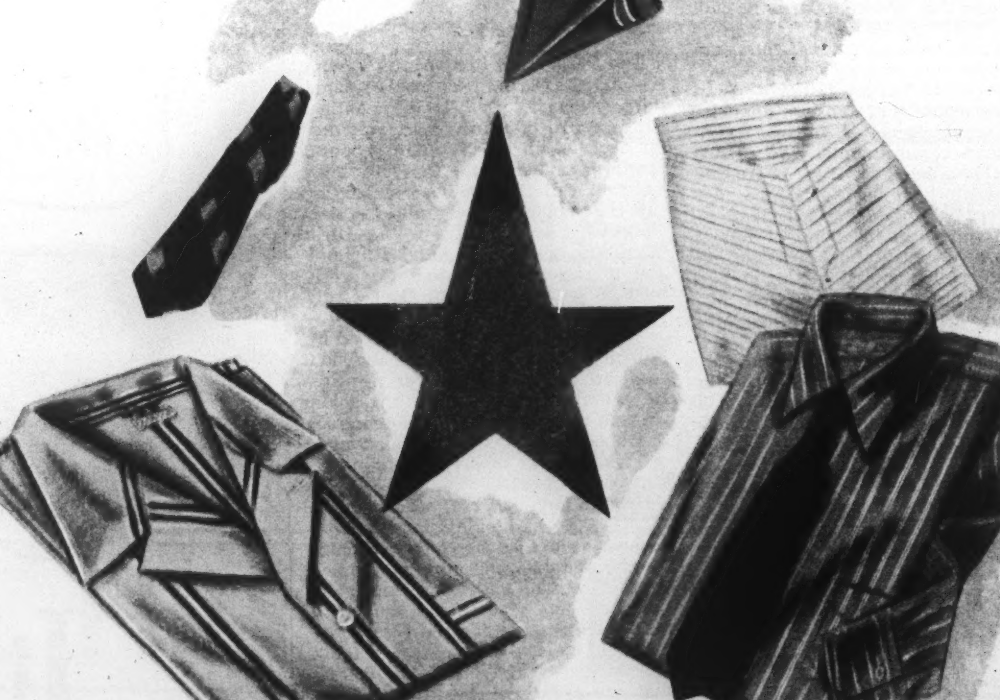
Nor has the States a corner on this sort of nonsense. The New York investigations led, surprisingly enough, straight up to Montreal, where many boxers and managers have associates who are not in the boxing business at all and have never been known to knock anybody out, or off, while wearing boxing gloves. In Vancouver, the Athletic Commission reinstated a fighter, who had been barred for fighting a ringer, when the fighter claimed that he had not recognized his opponent as an impostor, though he had knocked him out in another ring under another name only three days previously. (The fighter showed his gratitude by failing to show up for the next bout in which he was scheduled to take part.)

In Toronto a couple of years ago two amateurs were discovered to have fought a fixed fight and were promptly suspended. Both, however, are now fighting as fully-approved professionals. There's no use holding a grudge. In another recent Toronto pro bout, the referee tossed both participants out of the ring for "not giving their best efforts". A New York sports columnist several days earlier had pointed out the dubious managerial background of the boys in question and publicly asked why Toronto should put up with the bout. Evidently no one connected with boxing in Toronto saw the column.

The situation, locally, might be improved if licensed seconds had to be in the corners of semi-final and main-bout fighters, as they do in the corners of the preliminary boys. A Commission-approved second in either corner at the Joyce-Thatcher go might have heard some very interesting things.

Another possible solution, but one so fantastic that it is advanced with hesitation, is that the governing bodies of the various sports should make it a practice to refuse licences to known murderers, to discourage the association of their athletes with persons of dubious character, and to deny professional gamblers admittance to their various arenas and stadia. This would do the trick, all right, but it would tend to alienate some of these people's best friends. Nobody wants to be a social pineapple.

Executive



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SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1869

This Man's Moodiness Helped Him to Fame

By J. E. MIDDLETON

William Hyde Wollaston attempted to make a living as a general practitioner but his grouchy disposition kept patients away. So he went into general research. He was a man of many talents, being a chemist, a physicist, a botanist, a geographer, a mineralogist and a geologist. Before he died in 1828 he was famous throughout the scientific world. In 1794 he was made a Friend of the Royal Society and founded the Wollaston Medal which has been awarded annually for mineral research.

MEDICAL practice in the Norfolk market-town of Bury St. Edmunds was slow. After three years of unprofitable waiting a young—and grouchy—doctor determined to try his luck in London. There patients were plentiful enough. But after the new shingle went up they seemed to be almost unanimous in ignoring it.

Not that the young man was incompetent. Far from it. It is doubtful if any other physician of his day could match him in professional knowledge. Certainly no other had as much general information on natural science. But it seemed that his manner blocked-off his brains. Certainly he was no social success, as the lack of patients proved.

There came a vacancy for the office of superintendent of a great hospital. The young man applied. He was turned down with enthusiasm, and a polished practitioner, who may have known about half as much about disease and its cure, was appointed.

The rejected doctor went home, took down his shingle and announced that he would never write another prescription; even though his own father asked him. He had a hobby; the gentle art of scientific research. Now he would ride it for profit as well as for personal interest. He was an astronomer of distinction, even as his father had been.

Versatility Plus

He was a chemist, a physicist, a botanist, a geographer, a mineralogist. He was even more; a geologist, and in times when geologists were people of doubtful reputation. For the ultra-orthodox declared that the Bible record of six days for creation was good enough for them. Any suggestion that the age of the earth was to be calculated in millions of years had a heretical smell. For this was in England some 150 years ago.

In 1800 Dr. Wollaston turned his avocation into a vocation, burying himself in his laboratory. No one was admitted to that sanctum. When a scientific visitor from Germany sought the privilege the Englishman brought out a blow-pipe, a little iron pan and a spirit lamp, intimating that here was the laboratory. It is said that he worked on the smallest possible samples. Once he held another scientist by the button on the open street, produced a thimble, put a drop of some liquid into it from a small vial, and then and there heated a sliver of wire to white heat.

But however he worked, in two years he so impressed the Royal Society that he received the Copley Medal. From 1804 to 1816 he was Secretary of the Royal Society, served for a time as vice-president and as acting president and contributed to the Transactions no fewer than 56 papers explaining his theories and discoveries. He was the first man to produce pure platinum, an achievement that brought him from industry some 30,000 pounds. He discovered the metals palladium, rhodium, columbium, and tantalum, perfected a method for the measurement of crystals and proved that voltaic and frictional electricity were identical.

So he was quite a person, this "austere, taciturn solitary," and in his day was counted fully as important in the field of Science as Sir Humphrey Davy. And that explains why John Franklin, the Arctic explorer and scientist, canoeing northward in 1821 towards Lake Athabaska named a most attractive body of water Lake Wollaston. And later on a peninsula stretching out from Victoria Island off the Arctic coast was named in honor of the same man.

In fact naval officers everywhere had respect for the scientist who represented the Royal Society on the Board of Longitude, for down towards the tip of South America there is a Wollaston Island.

Mention has been made of the ability of Dr. Wollaston to garner great rewards from his labor. Contemporaries agree that he was acquisitive—in modern speech he would be called a tightwad—but he was generous on occasion. When his brother asked him to use his influence to get the brother a Government job he declared that he himself had never sought or would take any favors from Government, and wrote the brother a cheque for a £1,000.

He left to the Royal Society a £1,000, the interest of which was to be used to reward deserving scientists from year to year. That's the source of the Wollaston Medal which lately has been conferred on Dr. Joseph Burr Tyrrell, explorer, geologist of the highest reputation, and president of the Kirkland Lake Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Protesting against peacetime conscription, 35 men, many of them veterans of World War II, recently staged a demonstration outside Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

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THE WORLD TODAY

(3) Agreement on Wise, Workable German Treaty Seems Unlikely

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

BEFORE plunging into the murky air of the Moscow Conference, let us first fill our lungs with some good, clean ozone. If we had the making of it entirely in our own hands, what sort of a peace would the Western allies like to frame for Germany?

Such a peace, I believe, would be based on the main considerations of stern *punishment* for the guilty leaders, all possible *compensation* to the victims, *security* for the future, and in general *a just settlement* of frontiers and other questions which might lead to eventual *reconciliation.*

A really sound settlement, which would not destroy German productive capacity so vitally needed in the rebuilding of Europe, but at the same time would provide security against a revival of German aggressive power, would have to be framed as part of an all-European settlement, leading to the economic and political unity of the continent.

That would be a peace which might yet pull some good out of this destructive war, and fire Europeans to go ahead together to a better future. And to show that this is no longer a visionary scheme fifty years ahead of the times, a poll taken by Mr. Churchill's Committee among 4,000 legislators in the free countries of Western Europe, showed 93 per cent of the replies to be in favor of European union.

Peace Is Mortgaged

Now when one turns to the discussions going on in Moscow, one can view them in some perspective and judge what hopes may be placed on them, even if they result—which is by no means assured — in an agreed settlement.

Correspondents' reports, it is true, have become slightly more optimistic as the talks have progressed. It is said that Secretary Marshall's forthright exposition of the ideals which his country insists must underlie any settlement are listened to with respect. It is noted that Mr. Molotov is not making the violent hour-long tirades against the policy of the Western allies which featured the London and Paris conferences. He is briefer and less intransigent in his replies.

Nevertheless there is no sign whatever of agreement between ourselves and the Soviet Union on the kind of Germany, or the kind of Europe, which should be established by the peace settlement.

The preliminary Big Three deals at Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam, the battle lines of the various armies at the time of the German collapse, the slicing off by the Soviets of a quarter of Germany in the east, the division of the Reich into four separate zones and the differing policies carried out within those zones during the past two years, have all heavily mortgaged the final settlement.

This mortgage and the topics which the Soviets insist on emphasizing in the Moscow discussions preclude the treatment of the German problem as part of an all-European problem. It can be said definitely that they leave no hope of a good settlement. What they leave for us is only the choice between a bad settlement which we must reject, or a slightly less bad one which we may accept rather than face the grim fact of a divided Germany, a divided Europe and a divided world.

The Americans, whose power gives them the deciding voice among the Western allies, have given indications from both Washington and Moscow that they are prepared to reject a settlement which promises to be politically or economically unworkable, and betrays the ideals for which they fought.

The topics around which the argument in Moscow has centred so far are reparations, the provision of which for Russia requires the economic unification of Germany; "denazification"; and the form of central government for the new Reich. Another main question still to come up is that of Germany's frontiers.

In debating these questions the conferees, quite literally, are talking at each other over the barrier between two different worlds. The Anglo-American view on reparations, based on the experience of trying to obtain large amounts from Germany after the last war and on the actual condition of the Western zones today, is that these must come after the Germans have achieved a certain minimum standard of existence.

Even then, General Marshall warns, it would be dangerous to allow or help the Germans to build up their heavy industry again to the point which would make possible the production of reparations on the scale demanded by the Russians.

For Germany to produce for reparations as well would require even larger supplies of raw materials or food from America, and General Marshall has stated flatly that the United States cannot contemplate paying indirect reparations to Russia in this manner.

There is also a political angle, even to reparations. Leading American correspondents writing from Moscow, and seemingly not without official inspiration, declare that while the Soviets are undoubtedly interested in reparations as such and would like all the equipment they could get from Germany in order to speed their own recovery and vast future plans, they also calculate that the draining off of current production from Germany would keep that country and all of Western Europe in misery and greatly increase the power of the Communists in this whole region.

Blueprint for Taking Over

Economic ruin and inflation, insists Drew Middleton of the New York *Times* under Moscow dateline, having been proven to produce the conditions under which totalitarianism can come to power, are definitely pursued as a policy by the Soviets in countries they hope to control.

Economic unification of Germany is tied in the Soviet program with reparations. As the *Economist* puts it, "having sucked the East dry, the Soviets hope to get some more out of the West." In particular they eye the Ruhr, seeming to place a much higher estimate on its productive capacity than do the British and Americans.

It is significant that, after Potsdam, when the British were left in control of the Ruhr and the future was obscure, the Russians set the lowest level of steel production of all four powers, asking that it be limited to slightly over ten per cent of the pre-war figure, against the British suggestion of one-half (it was finally set a third of pre-war production). Now, providing Germany be economically unified and the Ruhr placed under four-power control, the Russians want a higher level of heavy industry than even the British or Americans—not to speak of the French—consider safe.

This causes the British and American negotiators to ask themselves why should the Russians alone not be afraid of a revived German power? They find many indications to confirm the answer that this is because Soviet Russia counts on the political provisions of the treaty to provide her the means of gaining control of Germany.

While all the other powers at Moscow, and Canada too, want a loosened, confederated Germany and a central government with carefully restricted powers, the Soviets are not only willing to "take a chance" on a highly centralized German Government, but demand this with all the emphasis in their power.

It is, of course, known that for their own country and for Soviet satellites, they consider this the most effective form of rule. But would they want an enemy, and one so potentially dangerous as Germany, to have the most effective government?

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It is noted that one of their cardinal rules in dealing with countries presently beyond their control is to use every means of dividing and weakening them. This is their policy in Italy and France, in China, Korea and Japan.

It is not only a reasonable assumption, but one supported by Communist documents found in Germany, and by many pronouncements of Soviet writers and speakers, that the Soviets intend to follow the same procedure used up to date in their own zone and in the new satellite countries, to take over the whole of Germany.

For such a purpose a strong central government, especially one in which, according to their invariable custom, they insist on a number of key posts for their nominees, provides the ideal instrument. Only second in importance is a highly centralized trade union set-up, for which they fought so bitterly in the Allied Control Council meetings in Berlin in January.

Trade Union Control

They have before them the example of the French Communists who, through control of the central trade union organization, hold the very life of the French Government and the French Republic in their hands.

The democratic freedoms which General Marshall has postulated so eloquently for inclusion in the German treaty will guarantee the German Communists freedom and protection in spreading their organization and propaganda all through the Reich. Their well-subsidized press—to judge from its conduct in the Soviet Zone over the past two years—will criticize and denounce the policy of the Western allies day in and day out, blaming on them all of the hardships of the population, while stirring up strikes to make conditions riper for a *coup d'état*, and carrying on "character assassination" against all who oppose them.

Thus Schumacher, the chief leader of the German Social Democrats, has been compared to Hitler in the Communist press in Berlin and Moscow. And all who oppose the treaty which is not even written yet, but which the German Communists want the other parties to pledge to ratify, or who oppose the Communist line in any other particular, are freely denounced as "Nazis."

This is a clear indication of how treaty provisions for "denazification" would be used to eliminate all who oppose the German Communist program.

When the question of Germany's frontiers comes up it will be seen just as clearly that these too have been arranged by the Soviets to aid their domination of Germany. As Louis Fischer presents it in *The Great Challenge*, Stalin took Eastern Poland in order to shove Poland to the West and then gave Poland a large slice of Germany which she could not hold without Russian support. Having gained complete control of Poland, Stalin then had a long frontier with Germany well within the borders of the old Reich. And beyond that he secured a large zone of occupation including the German capital.

Count on our Crisis

The Soviet press declares with the utmost intransigence that the eastern frontier of Germany, unilaterally fixed by Russia, is beyond discussion or compromise; and there is little real hope among the British and American delegations that it can be shifted more than a trifle. The Germans will remain packed into a tight space in which they simply cannot exist without outside assistance or the possibility of reducing the pressure by emigration.. That, too, appears to be part of a calculated Soviet policy.

Comes the great new capitalist crisis, which Soviet economists since 1944 have been eagerly predicting for 1948-49, and on which Soviet policy appears to reckon heavily, and will the Western powers be able or willing to continue supporting the German economy? Nor, in a new world-wide trade depression could Western Germany pay its way through exports. Result: abysmal misery, creating the ideal conditions for a Communist program of guaranteed employment and the tying of German industry to Russian natural resources and insatiable market.

This is but the barest and most inadequate sketch of the German treaty problems. Yet it may be sufficient to show that it will be almost as impossible to frame a treaty which would give us *real guarantees* that Germany could not be taken over by the Soviets, as it will be to write one which any but a German Communist Government would accept. For a treaty which would be economically workable and yet give security to Germany's neighbors (and which must therefore be planned on an all-European basis), a just treaty which the Germans could accept and which would become a peace of reconciliation, there is no prospect.

The alternative is for Britain, France and the United States to retain full control of Western Germany, including the vital Ruhr, and frame a peace for it along their own lines, which would mean integrating it into a Western European Federation according to the Dulles Plan.

Save Greece, Lose Germany?

Even such a program offers immense difficulties. Is the material available in Germany to build a democracy? Is there enough of the fabric of Western civilization left in that sick and devastated country to repair and build on? Could France be brought into such a plan without her powerful Communist party setting off a civil war, for which it has ample arms saved from the wartime underground?

Yet unless such an effort be made to preserve Western Europe, the Truman Doctrine makes little sense. Why get excited about saving Greece if we are to set up Germany for a Communist coup, which would be quickly followed up in France and Italy? Truly it is a grim choice. But it is one which has been shaping up inexorably ever since Teheran and Yalta, and even since the enunciation at Casablanca of the policy of Unconditional Surrender, which tied our hands in the face of Stalin's manoeuvers, eventually bringing his armies to within 90 miles of the Rhine, and ensured that Germany should be too thoroughly defeated to be salvaged. And Germany remains, for better or for worse, the heart of Europe.

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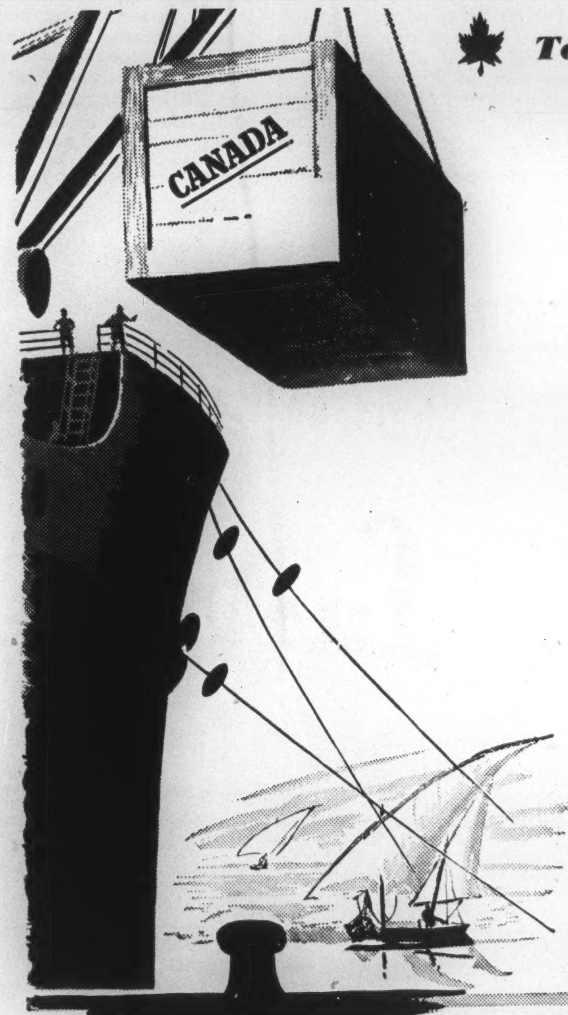

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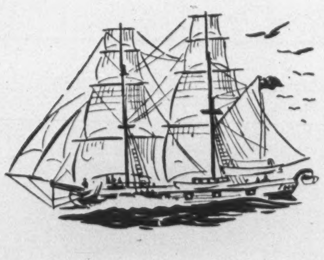
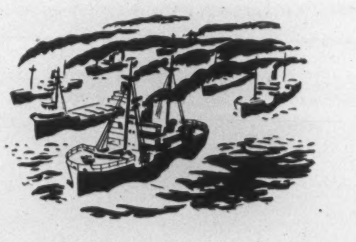
CANADA

ALL OVER the world today, Canadian products are known—and Canada's modern greatness recognized—as Canadian initiative builds our export trade to totals undreamed of in the past. During the war we became the second exporting nation of the world. TODAY our exports, with a value *more than 2½ times as great* as those of pre-war years, make an immense contribution to modern Canadian development, benefiting all business, creating new and greater opportunities for all Canadians.

Furs and Fish were Canada's first exports. Our trade in the beginning was a monopoly of the merchants of Old France; next it was almost exclusively with and through Britain. By 1860, though, we were controlling our own commerce.



Down to the end of the 19th Century, our chief exports were sawmill and timber products. Next in importance were cheese and fish. The great wheat exporting era began with the 1900's. By 1939 newsprint had become our most valuable export.



World War II's demands spurred our production and exports to unprecedented heights. Canada's huge shipments of foodstuffs and munitions were one of the greatest contributions made by any nation to the successful prosecution of the war.

GERARD HEROD of Oakville, Ont., was a clerk in a department store nine years ago. At the age of 24 he added $400 savings to his natural interest in machinery and began to manufacture red clay flower pots. Initial difficulties were overcome by determination and his native Canadian enterprise. Today his firm, Dominion Potteries Limited, produces more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of pottery a year.

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MANHATTAN MEDLEY

Gentleman Jimmy Walker

By NAT BENSON

New York.

JIMMY Walker's memory is still green in the Big Town—and not much wonder for as Bill Corum, sports editor of the *Journal* said: "He was just about as *nice* a man as you'd want to meet." And an old lady who used to clean the ancient city hall said: "Shure, it made you just feel good all over to see Jimmy stridin' up Fift' Avenoo at the head av the Finest."

About the best Jimmy Walker story we ever heard was the warm-hearted anecdote about Jimmy presiding over a meeting of the Civic Employees Board met to consider the case of a certain sanitation department employee who got himself tragically soused, fell off a ferryboat and drowned. Because of the man's inebriation, certain stiff-necked Board members were all for holding up his luckless family's compensation. Jimmy Walker objected strenuously to this kind of self-righteousness.

"Why," he said warmly, "this man died through a pure accident! You can't deny his family their pension!"

"Accident!" repeated a Board Member, "he was drowned while intoxicated —"

"Look, my friend," contradicted Jimmy earnestly, "no one I ever knew ever started out *intending* to get drunk. Therefore, this poor fellow's getting drunk was a pure accident—and as a result of this accident, he lost his life. So, we're bound in all fairness to pay his family their full pension."

Winchell tells of Jimmy's penetrating remark made at a luncheon in Winchell's honor when he was first appointed a drama critic. While toasting the guest of honor, Jimmy said: "Now, you've got a tough choice to make. You can be a great big success and lose all your old friends — or keep them and become a great big flop!"

•

A FRIEND of ours who did something like public relations in Washington during the war let us jot down his verbatim report of what he once heard a General say at a meeting in the Capitol. As a piece of 24-karat institutional double-talk, it is hard to equal. The General emitted: "It is the consensus of my opinion that there are more women per capita in the towns of the United States than in the cities of America." After you ponder that one for a moment, you realize there's nothing you can do but nail the dreel-sprail to the saxifrage and drive on to the next fraxity.

No wonder these p.r. and admen came back from Washington to compose a new wall-motto that you'd never see at the I.B.M. This motto, when polished and framed, finally offered a pointed suggestion to all pests: "WHY MAKE THINGS DIFFICULT, WHEN, WITH A LITTLE MORE EFFORT, YOU CAN MAKE THEM IMPOSSIBLE?"

•

UNDOUBTEDLY you'll find the most discourteous muggs in the world in various jobs in Manhattan. Balkan waiters oppressed and hag-ridden by *maîtres d'hotel* with Nazi instincts rank high in post-graduate discourtesy, but for the real old-fashioned ingrained congenital luggishness, you can't beat some of the bus drivers in midtown New York. These are rugged "me-against-the-restayouse" individualists who make the toughest subway guards seem like a bevy of Lord Calverts studying for the Men-of-Distinction Prize. We selected as the worst-dispositioned men in New York the 6th Avenue bus Jehus; a friend of ours, who is a judge of public relations, put in a vigorous ill word for the drivers of those clumsy lurching elephants-on-wheels that do the crosstown job on 49th and 50th streets. "Why!" he roared indignantly, "don't you dare say a word that *underrates* them! Those fellows are the very pink and flower of discourtesy! They never insult *ordinary* passengers — they only pick on old people who can't see very well or are on crutches."

Nevertheless, these virile bravoes of the bus lines aren't without a touch of humor worthy of a Thames barge-captain. The other evening when all the rosy twilight and blossoming neon-signs were turning 57th Street into a modicum of fairyland, 46 stout ladies in meenk, marten, and poyzon lamb were trying to crowd on a 6th Ave. bus that had only room for 27 of them. Surveying the biggest, fattest, fur-bearer, the bus driver snarled wearily: "Ah, c'mon, lady! Dis is only a poor lil bus; it ain't got two-way stretch, you know."

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PEOPLE have often asked us what we think of Fred Wakeman's much-debated book, "The Hucksters", which is believed to offer the final low-down on the advertising business in New York. We enjoyed the book very much as a crackling piece of fast entertainment, but the *passages d'amour* were much more authentic than the ad biz scenes, despite the rumors to the contrary. Frankly, 95 per cent of all the people you see streaming out of the big ad factories on Madison Avenue, fresh (?) from a harassing day of making mountains out of molehills or re-synthesizing a 13th copy "re-write" for a client who still isn't sure whether he has anything to sell, 95 per cent of all these hard-driven ad people look little more colorful than the good folks you see at 5 p.m. streaming out of the Parliament Buildings in Queen's Park, on Parliament Hill or the Mall in Winnipeg. You won't find a $35 "huckster's" cravat on a carload of the bona fide day-to-day admakers. "The Hucksters" as a book ignored them and dealt only with the razzle-dazzle boys on the lunatic fringe of the ad business, the high-powered gastric ulcer-developers and hoop-jumpers who fight back the hands of the clock and the hands of the client as well as the brainstorms of the comedians in those insulated arenas called broadcasting studios.

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ONE STRIKE that most New Yorkers who know him would like to see in action on the crying (I mean yowling) U.S. housing problem, is big rugged Clifford Strike, President of the huge F. H. McGraw Company, Constructions, which under Cliff and the founder Frank A. McGraw knocked off $250,000,000 worth of construction including the $36,000,000 Bermuda Air Station, the $31,000,000 Jayhawk Ordnance Works at Baxter Springs, Kan. Cliff Strike is a broad-shouldered, oak-tough boss engineer who's built like Jim Londos and constructionally speaking "brings the impossible within fairly easy reach—anywhere."

When World War II broke out, long before Pearl Harbor, Cliff Strike led the McGraw cohorts over the border to do a big job for the Canadian Government at Welland where they built what was at that time the largest complete explosive plant conceivable, worth $12,000,000; the Welland works combined several plants—one for ammonium and ammonium nitrate, one for sulphuric acid, and a third for gas generation.

Hostilities had hardly ended when Cliff Strike was sent to devastated Germany as Chief of the building end of the U.S. Military Government. It took him less than a year to get temporary housings built for about four million Germans. Later he was appointed Deputy Chief of Reparations, representing America at the Big Four's assessment of Germany's remains. Only a few days ago the dynamic Strike flew to Japan as special advisor to the Secretary of War in evaluating reparations available from the goodly proportions of the Flowery Kingdom spared in the holocaust of atomic power and fire-bombs.

Between his visits to Germany and Japan, Cliff Strike had something emphatic to say about America's own wholly inadequate housing program: "It's all pretty screwy, for the freezing of construction materials is keeping us from making any progress with our 16-year backlog of desperately needed construction. We need fast housing provision of immediate roofs with individual permanent construction to follow. We've got to do just as we did in Germany — first put the available materials into rehabilitating our factories to make the many building materials we need so badly. That system worked in Germany. It will work here too, if given a proper chance."

Cliff Strike wrote a nine-page brief on emergency housing and sent it to Washington. He suggested pooling all available building material in 13 districts. Some of this would go to factories which would turn out more building materials. The surplus would be traded between manufacturing areas. Once enough material was ready, contractors could get under way.

The pay-off came in the unintentionally whimsical answer that Strike finally got for his nine-page suggested solution to America's collective homelessness. The official answer suggested that, as Strike was from the Boston district, he should apply there for his personal G.I. building loan. Naturally, he hasn't been one of those who personally mourned Mr. Wyatt's disappearance as Federal Housing Commissioner. Before leaving for Japan, where he'll have all the authority he needs to get things done with the genuine Strike gusto, he realized the situation seriously as did Stewart Cloete, the gifted South African novelist and philosopher who said in his outspoken and searching new book, "The Third Way," just off the press:

"If people do not have adequate housing, they lose hope. If they lose enough hope, there is trouble. The equation is single and the result obvious." Those two dozen words certainly cover a national emergency that grows more pressing every week.

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WHEN Eugene O'Neill's "Iceman Cometh" played its hundredth performance in New York on Feb. 1, the great playwright could boast of having had eleven of his plays run over a hundred times each at some Manhattan playhouse. "Strange Interlude" topped them all with 426 performances; "Ah, Wilderness!" came next with 289, and "Desire Under the Elms" and the "Emperor Jones" almost tied with 208 and 204. O'Neill was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1936, and won the Pulitzer Prize three times with "Beyond the Horizon," "Anna Christie" and "Strange Interlude." His newest play, "A Moon for the Misbegotten," opened in Columbus on Feb. 20, directed by Arthur Shields and starring James Dunn. The volcanic O'Neill hasn't done too badly for a fellow whose famous actor-father once accused him of trying to make the members of his audience go right home and commit suicide.

O'Neill's producers, the princely Theatre Guild, have five hits running concurrently on Broadway — the fabulously successful musicals "Oklahoma" and "Carousel" which hit their 1,552 and 752nd performances on Broadway on Feb. 1. The other three present Guild hits are the Lunts' "O Mistress Mine," "The Iceman" and George Kelly's new play "The Fatal Weakness" which features that incomparable comedienne, Ina Claire.

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THE AVERAGE New York business exec. is seldom mean or impatient. But the poor guy just hasn't enough hours in the day to "get it all done" before he goes romping down the ramp to the Astoria, Westport or Irvington. Needing a good 30-hour day to meet his commitments, a grim exec. we know hung up a wonderful office sign that read: "Don't Go Away Mad — Just Go Away!"

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY HERBERT McMANUS

The Navy Tells a Very Modest Story and Loses Nothing in the Telling

THE TURN OF THE ROAD— by "Bartimeus"—Oxford—$2.25.

NOW THAT the Americans have produced the first volume—covering the North African operations—of a fourteen volume History of United States Naval Operations in World War II, it is essential that British participation in this vast enterprise be placed in its proper perspective. This is admirably accomplished in "Bartimeus" small volume, a masterpiece of compression and graphic writing which packs into only 120 pages a comprehensive account of the most ambitious maritime operation undertaken up to that time by seafaring man.

It will be recalled that separate convoys of merchant ships and escorts, some of them covering as much as 40 square miles of sea, set forth from both United States and United Kingdom ports, and so timed their arrival to deliver simultaneous assaults on both the Atlantic and Mediterranean seaboards of Africa. It was an enterprise in which almost anything might go wrong; not only did the immense concourse of shipping offer the most tempting target to enemy submarines ever presented but heavy weather on the D-day chosen might have upset all the careful calculations which had gone before. How the naval skills of the two allies—for this was a completely combined operation with British destroyers carrying American assault troops—overcame the many obstacles is the dramatic story of this book.

Perhaps best forgotten for political reasons, yet of extreme importance to those participating, was the way in which the French fought back and the extent of the casualties they inflicted on the naval and land forces, as witness the flaming and bloody ends of H.M. destroyers *Walney* and *Hartland* in Oran harbor, an engagement which is related in some detail as befitting the gallantry of the men concerned. Nor did the Axis powers recovering from the effect of surprise, minimize the weight of their air attack on shipping, ports and airfields. Too well, but fortunately too late, they realized that the turn of the road had come in the African campaign.

In its amazing scope of coverage this volume puts the reader completely into the overall picture, including the land operations, the ceaseless campaign against the active U-boats and the daring and effective forays of our own submarines against enemy shipping. Deftly linked with this general picture are tales of individual exploits which give life and color to the story. "Bartimeus" has set a very high target of accomplishment at which all other chroniclers may well aim; the book can be recommended without qualification, not only to naval students, but to all who are interested in those affairs of violence which marked many of our recent years.

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Happy Anniversary

CANADIAN ALMANAC FOR 1947—Edited by Horace C. Corner—Copp, Clark—$7.00.

IT IS pleasant indeed to salute such an old and trusted friend as this familiar red-covered volume on the occasion of its centennial edition. For as long as most of us can remember it has been a highly valuable piece of equipment in office and library; it is also an occasion for congratulation that its many years have not lessened its capacity for annual improvement. Now grown to some 800 pages it has literally expanded with the Canadian nation which it mirrors so accurately in its careful assemblage of vital information.

In 1848 when the first "Repository of Useful Knowledge" made its appearance Canada's population was "over one and one-third million souls" and eggs were fourpence a dozen on the Hamilton market. Considerable revision of both figures have been necessary as the years and the editions of the Almanac succeeded each other. Today the publishers may safely claim, as they do, that the current volume is as "indispensable as a telephone directory."

Out Of The Mouths

PIONEER LIFE IN THE COUNTY OF YORK—by Edwin C. Guillet—Hess-Trade Typesetting Co.—$2.50.

THIS BOOK, by the well-known authority, is designed for students in the schools of the County of York and an excellent job it does in instructing on the virtues and hardihood of their forbears. But since the Province of Ontario and the County of York and the City of Toronto in particular are currently engaged in a species of re-pioneering, namely with regard to the public consumption of alcoholic beverages, Mr. Guillet unwittingly perhaps, offers some valuable information to the statistically-minded Mr. Drew. In 1874, it is noted, there were no fewer than 533 licensed "places to get liquor" in the city of Toronto. The population of the city at that time was 68,000; only the slightest calculation is required to arrive at the number of outlets required today if present-day citizens are not to tarnish the memory of their illustrious ancestors.

Whether or not enticing designations will be permitted to the "cocktail lounges" of 1947 nostalgic Torontonians may recall that in the past it was possible to obtain refreshment in such establishments as the "Sun Tavern", the "Gardeners' Arms", the "Red Lion" and even the "Craven Heifer". And so little did either Church or State concern themselves, except the latter in the licensing of ample sources for the assuaging of thirst, that an English visitor in 1839 noted the existence of "no less than fourteen spirit or dram-shops in the immediate vicinity of St. James' Church".

But these bibulous reminiscences may well be ignored by those for whom the book is intended; entirely apart from them there is a wealth of information about the early days, attractively presented and well illustrated.

Memo To Mr. Disney

OLEY THE SEA MONSTER—by Marie Hall Ets—Macmillans—$1.75.

A BABY seal called Oley pines in a Chicago aquarium, nearly unto death, to return to his home and his mother by the sea. A sympathetic keeper tosses him into Chicago harbor with consequent consternation of city-wide proportions. If filmed as a cartoon, "Oley" would make a Walt Disney opus of the first order. The story has humor, pathos, suspense, action and a flock of sound effects possibilities. Although the author's 140 incisive black and white drawings and captions tell the story for 4 to 8 year-olds, the oldsters who like to relax at movie cartoons may also take enjoyable peeks at Oley.

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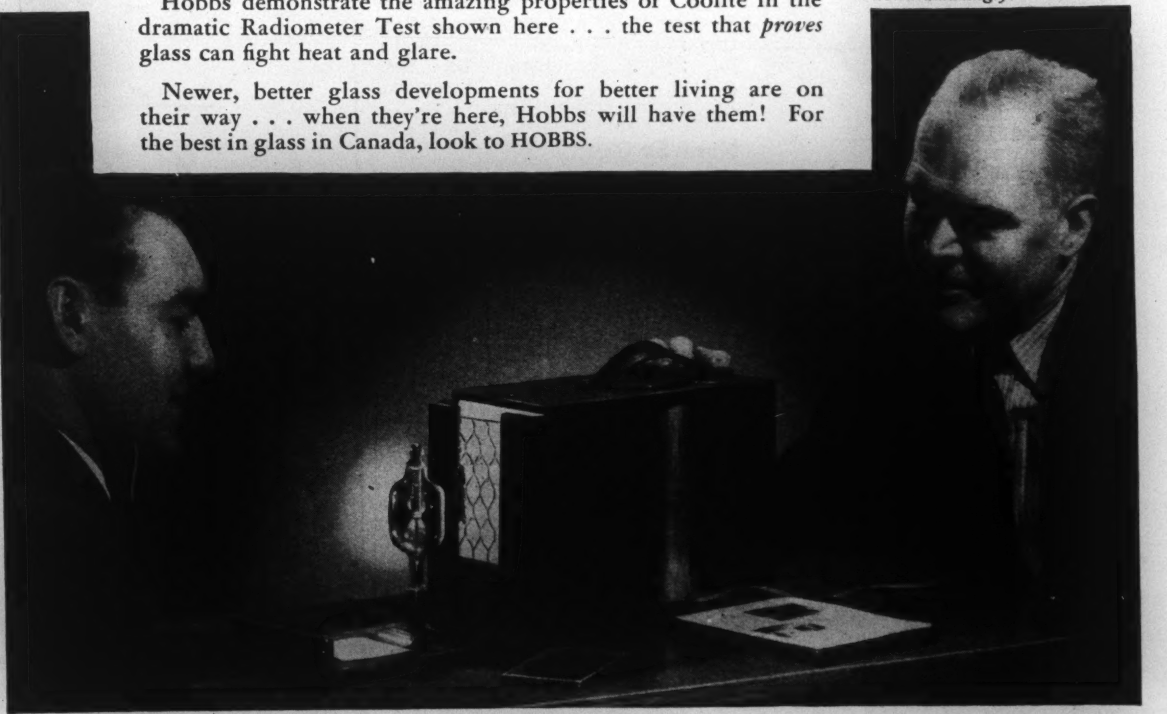

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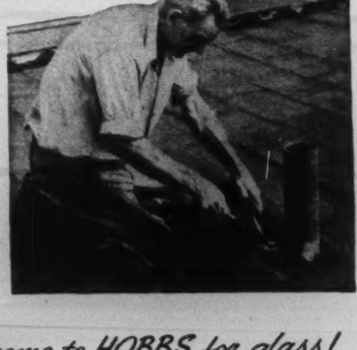

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Left Bank Concerto Intoxicates; Baritone's Versatility Sobers

By JOHN H. YOCOM

BOILING down one's reflections on a French contemporary's concerto performed by an exponent of French music is not easy. Last week when Robert Schmitz played Henri Barraud's "Piano Concerto No. 1" for a first Canadian performance, with the T.S.O. and Sir Ernest MacMillan, listeners' applause reactions were respectful but seemed to us more an acknowledgment of superior performance by a soloist and orchestra than the sanction of Barraud and then a demand for more Barraud. Although to many the concerto might have been repellent, it is the sort of modern music, we suspect, that can take some critical beating and still hold its own for a few years anyway. Much modern composition is simply unimportant.

ROBERT SCHMITZ

Although the first movement (allegro) at a single audition might have seemed all turbulence and unbridled confusion, a little concentration showed a tight pattern of development, albeit with not easily absorbed themes and strident harmonies. Extra percussion heightened the effects—sometimes unnecessarily—and tingled the nerves. Even the quieter andante was not the orthodox type of relaxation to follow a noisy first movement, although a warm and emotional lyricism bulked large in it. In terms of Paris, it was a "left bank" emotionalism, the kind of relaxation sought, presumably, by guests stealing away from the din of a gusty Beaux Arts ball for a breath of fresh air in a park off Rue Saint Michele and a bit of existentialistic love-making. The last movement was back at the Beaux Arts with a frenzy that really wasn't disorder but a significant finale to a provoking expression of disturbed feeling.

Barraud, who was expelled from the Paris Conservatoire in 1926, began this concerto in 1938. On the very day that he finished it the following August, a French army officer called at his apartment and told him to join his regiment immediately. Says Barraud: "Many have said that my concerto reflected the tension and drama of the period . . . of the finale 'bristling with barbed wire'. It was not done on purpose, but it is entirely possible that the soberness and anxiety of that terrible year influenced to a certain extent the style of the work, which is very bleak in some of its sections."

Mr. Schmitz, or the orchestra, or both, should be mildly reproved for some phases of the performance. There was no lacking in brilliance, clarity and assurance, but after all, there was no need for the solo instrument to be submerged and treated as another element of percussion, with its solo message often drowned out. Much better in respect to piano-orchestra balance was the Franck "Symphonic Variations". Here the pianist's virtuosic qualities came into full display.

Other notable numbers were Brahms' "Symphony No. 2 in D major", in which the third movement was especially well played, and Godfrey Ridout's exquisite "Two Etudes for String Orchestra," the first section of which gave impressive suggestions of mysticism.

Mrs. Floyd S. Chalmers (left) and Mrs. George A. Drew are president and honorary president respectively of the new Toronto Conservatory of Music Opera and Concert Committee, which is now planning celebrations for the Conservatory's Diamond Jubilee at the end of April. The week's events will include a student presentation of "The Bartered Bride", a performance of Pierné's "Children's Crusade", Deems Taylor as an Empire Club guest-speaker, a chamber music concert, and an all-Brahms program by the Conservatory's Symphony.

None So Good

Imitators of John Charles Thomas, huge, jolly, 56-year-old, Met-radio-and-screen baritone, think that like him they can boom out Beethoven, Schumann and Handel, or operatic arias, or old English songs by Purcell and Morley for a while and then switch with equal effectiveness to bouncy, thigh-slapping numbers like "Kansas City", "Lindy Lou" and "Gwine to Hebb'n." But they can't get away with the switch, while Mr. Thomas, as demonstrated in Massey Hall last week, with accompanist Roy Urseth ably collaborating, always can. Finding an answer to how he does occupied our attention at that recital. Musically he and many of his imitators have similar qualifications: a good range from bass notes up into tenor territory; a clear, resonant tone; a warmth of expression; volume control, and likewise some faults—occasional off-pitch held notes, slurring, and excessive *drammatico* effects. But the key to Thomas's versatility, we decided, is essentially personality and not music at all. And by personality we mean an abundant collection of the traits of individuality that make people warm to another as well as the techniques of projecting the traits; for examples, patent sincerity that extends even to plausible heartache in lieder, a simple *joie de vivre* in the Purcell and Morley, and an exuberant joviality in the cowboy and darky songs. I guess J.C.T.'s imitators just aren't good actors.

One of the season's most outstanding recitals by a Canadian artist occurred when Mary Syme of Hamilton played at Eaton Auditorium a program that ranged from Bach ("Toccata in D major") and Brahms ("Rhapsody in G minor") to the jazzy idioms in Samuel Barber's "Excursions" (Honky-Tonk, Blues, Calypso and Arkansas). Miss Syme shows exceptional schooling in piano technique and the whole range of piano literature. However, she can give a freshness of interpretation to Bach and Mozart without straying a disturbing distance from the standard performance. Best of all, her recital was conclusive proof of ability to make a concert interesting and artistically satisfying with a wide variety of forms, of composers, of styles of music.

After a short evensong service on Palm Sunday, March 30, St. Simon's Choir, Toronto, will present Section II of Handel's "Messiah". Mr. E. S. Lewis will conduct, with E. Rollinson, organist of Trinity College, at the organ. On Easter Sunday evening Section III, starting with the "Hallelujah Chorus", will be presented. Collections are to be devoted to the British Organ Fund for rebuilding the organ in Coventry Cathedral. No outside soloists will be brought in, all the solos being performed by the men and boys of the choir.

EILEEN LAW

For the twenty-third consecutive year Eileen Law, well-known Canadian contralto, will be soloist in the Mendelssohn Choir's presentation of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion", April 1 and 2, at Convocation Hall. George Lambert will sing the role of Christus as he has since '38, and William Morton will take the part of the narrator as he has since '39. Lillian Smith, soprano soloist, has been singing her role since '42.

April bookings of Boris Hambourg, concert cellist, include two matinee recitals for the Toronto Music Lovers Club April 13 and 27, Hamilton (Ontario Music Teachers Annual Convention) afternoon of April 11, Oakville (private musicale) evening of April 11, and with the London Civic Orchestra (playing the Haydn cello concerto) April 24.

Jacques Singer, 35-year-old conductor who appeared last summer with the Toronto Philharmonic Orchestra,

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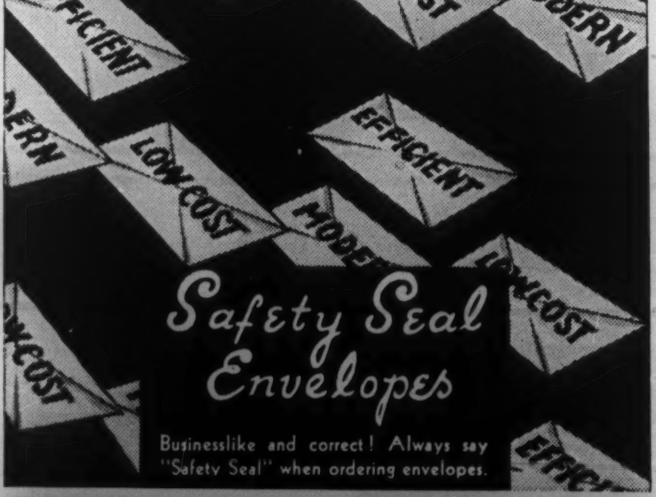

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

has been appointed conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra.

On April 2, 3 and 5, at the Royal Ontario Museum, takes place the first North American performance of Benjamin Britten's "This Way to the Tomb", words and libretto by Ronald Duncan, as a musical presentation of the New Play Society. The performance will be directed by Dora Mavor Moore and will include the following players: Budd Knapp, Lister Sinclair, Glenn Burns, Patricia Arthurs, and Barbara Kelly.

FILM AND THEATRE

The Bomb: the Success Story to End All Success Stories

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE notable thing about "The Beginning or the End" is that it succeeds in dramatizing even better than it intended the two salient facts about America—its supremacy in scientific achievement and its nervous moral conscience about its success.

Hollywood delights in success stories; and in the strictly technical sense the creation of the atom bomb is a success story that may literally and universally end all success stories. Yet the producers of "The Beginning or the End" had so little faith in their stupendous material that they felt it necessary to throw in a couple of foolish Hollywood romances to bolster the whole thing up. These fictitious elements are offensive, as they were bound to be, in relation to the tremendous material of the film. At the same time they are so inconsequential that in the end they hardly matter. The story of "The Beginning or the End" is the story of the atom bomb, and any attempt to prettify *that* subject was bound to be as ineffective as it was absurd.

The picture presents a prologue with a group of familiar Hollywood figures gathered about a time capsule in which the film itself is presumably to be interred for the benefit of earth-survivors in 2047 A.D. If the film had continued on that note it might very well have been buried then and there for the benefit of audiences in 1947. Fortunately it doesn't. The picture really opens with the first successful chain-reaction in nuclear fission, and ends with the funeral pyre of Hiroshima. In between, the story of atomic energy develops with a cumulative power and thrust that holds the audience completely absorbed, even when a large part of the action remains unintelligible to anyone except students of nuclear physics. There are whole laboratory sequences in which nothing whatever makes any sense to the lay mind and eye except the tense faces of men who are inching some incredible experiment along to its mysterious climax. The triumph of "The Beginning or the End" is that it recreates the scale, the complexity and the terror of the atomic experiment, and does it in such a way that the actual processing and its significance to the world become two parallel lines of drama. However little you may comprehend the one, there is no escape from the other.

No Ignoring; No Settling

It is the moral significance of the experiment that seemed to weigh most heavily on the minds of the men who made the picture. Was it wrong to use the Bomb? Was it right? Or, since both elements were so inextricably mixed, wasn't it preponderantly right rather than wrong? President Roosevelt debates the question with his secretary. President Truman justifies it to his. The scientists mull it over endlessly and some of them, in sheer revulsion, withdraw from the enterprise altogether. It isn't a question that a film can settle, but at the same time it isn't a question that any film made in America can ignore, since America is a country with a free conscience that demands accounting and reassurance. Certainly, whatever may be said of the picture's function as propaganda, it is impossible to imagine such a film issuing from a triumphant totalitarian state.

Godfrey Tearle, who plays the role of Franklin D. Roosevelt, bears a striking resemblance to the late president. But the vividness and charm that were always present even in Mr. Roosevelt's oldest and weariest newsreel pictures are just as strikingly absent from Mr. Tearle's portrayal. Robert Walker, who makes a practice of being endearing on all occasions, is endearing here as a flying officer assigned to deliver the bomb. He couldn't be more preposterous. Brian Donlevy was fine, however, as General Leslie Groves—a vigorous organizer, anxious to get on with the job and pretty offhanded, among all the troubled moralists, about the ethical aspects of the problem.

If "Swell Guy" is notable for anything it is because it made an actor out of Sonny Tufts. Possibly Mr. Tufts has been an actor all along. This is the first occasion, however, that has given him a chance to prove it. As a foreign correspondent back from the wars he lounges his way confidently through one of the most odious roles that an ambitious actor ever had the luck to fall into. Outwardly he is a hero to his admiring fellow-townsmen, but his inner life is a shambles of chaotic desires and brutal betrayals. The picture reveals him knowingly from both angles and occasionally turns a shrewd trick by allowing him a terrifying insight into himself. It was unfortunate that Producer Mark Hellinger should have been under the usual compulsion to pay his hero off for his misbehavior since the film's ending seems both arbitrary and infantile. For much that went before, however, and for Sonny Tuft's unwaveringly accurate portrayal of a type, the ending may be forgiven.

SWIFT REVIEW

THE PRIVATE AFFAIRS OF BEL AMI. Film version of the de Maupassant novel. Slow, handsome, stately and rather conspicuously literary. George Sanders, Angela Lansbury.

THE RAZOR'S EDGE. Screen version of the Maugham best-seller, and probably the best that could be done with the original, which isn't the best Maugham. Tyrone Power, Gene Tierney.

SISTER KENNY. Screen story of Nurse Elizabeth Kenny. Dull as biography and misleading as propaganda. Rosalind Russell, Alexander Knox.

CHILDREN ON TRIAL. An unusually fine and moving British documentary on the problem of juvenile delinquency.

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"Call Me Mister" Is Fun-Poking Revue

By JOHN H. YOCOM

IT IS nearly a year since "Call Me Mister," the revue this week at the Royal Alex., opened in New York, and despite high-priced Broadway know-how, that is quite a long enough period to play havoc with as topical a show idea—a veteran in the throes of demobilization. However, with a few exceptions the sketches can still call the shots in trouble shooting for the veteran, all the while tickling his funny bone and taking the odd dig at civilians involved in his reconversion. On the other hand, the music and dancing, while handsomely mounted and performed, have no extra qualities such as have distinguished other Broadway shows (e.g., "Oklahoma," "Carousel") of late years.

Since it has been written, acted and produced by ex-service people, including co-producer ex-Lieut. Col. Melvyn Douglas, skit motifs are what one might expect; sharp pokes at such things as Army red tape (Paul Revere indenting in quadruplicate for his horse), the admen's conception of what a homecoming G.I. wanted (a new refrigerator, chocolate malteds, mom's apple pie), infantrymen's notion of the ritzy life of overdecorated Air Force officers, and the housing muddle. Cynical undertones (a cruder word is propaganda) pop up occasionally. When five discharged boys line up for jobs as civilian truck drivers, a darky (William Warfield) sings in praise of the "Red Ball Express" and the magnificent job of the transportation corps' colored troops; the foreman hires only the three whites. In "Senators' Song" two senators and a congressman from you-know-what-states give a zany song-and-dance idea of how politicians plan to use G.I. Joe. A subtler brand of comedy, almost Noel Cowardian by contrast, is the "Yuletide, Park Avenue" scene of welcome home.

Comedienne Betty Kean handled acting assignments with zest and the dancing with even more impressive talent. Her much-touted "South America," however, in taking bumps-and-grinds jibes at rhumba dancers was more time-consuming than it deserved. Carl Reiner and Buddy Hackett had top comedian roles.

Dances had spirit and style but at times, especially in ballet numbers, while showing originality and charm, lacked unified effect. Best work was done by Bob Fosse, Betty Burge and Wayne Lamb. Words and music are by ex-Cpl. Harold Rome, who did tunes for the garment workers' famous 1937 revue "Pins and Needles." Sweet theme of the show was "Along with Me"; other songs were more rhythmic than melodic in emphasis.

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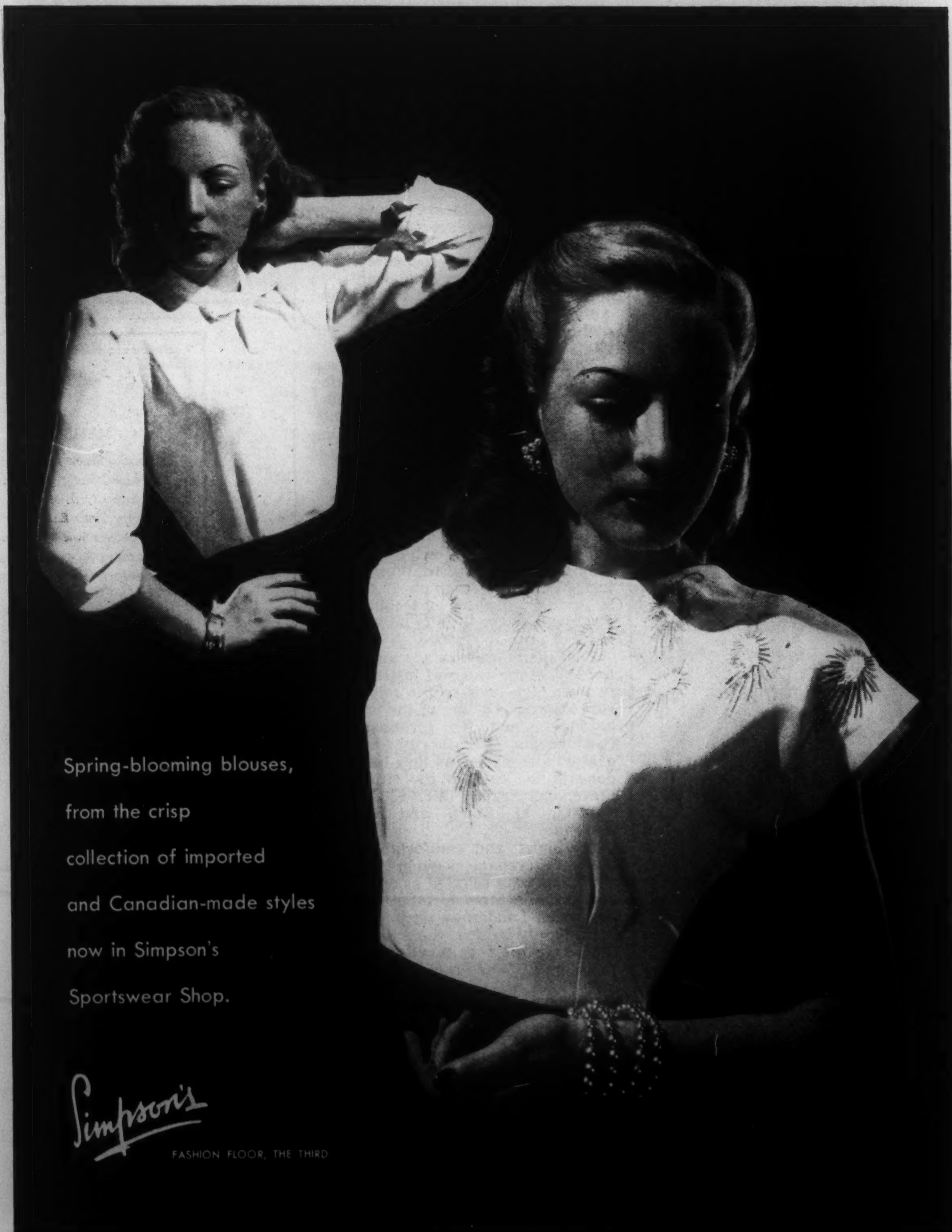

LONDON LETTER

British Coal Will Cost More Now that Miners Have Five-Day Week

By P.O'D.

London.

FROM the first Monday in May the coal miners of this country will get the five-day week for which they have been striving for years. Agreement has been reached between their leaders and the members of the National Coal Board as to the details of the plan, and the decision has been officially and publicly announced. There is thus no further doubt that the miners will get their five-day week. The only doubt is whether or not the rest of the country will get the coal.

All sorts of handsome promises are being made by the union leaders—more coal per man-hour, more men in the mines, discouragement of absenteeism, reception of foreign labor—but the public is showing no inclination to join in the union jubilation. People find it difficult to believe that more coal will be cut in five days than in five and a half; and nothing in the experience of the five-day week in other industries makes this belief any easier.

At the same time, it was perhaps inevitable that the five-day week should sooner or later be established in the coal industry, since it was already in effect in other industries. It may also be that there will occur no great loss in production. There certainly will be none if miners carry out their promise and put in five full days, instead of working short shifts and taking days off as they have been doing. But the public is sceptical, and wants to be shown. People have good reason for their distrust of mere promises.

The change-over to the five-day week is not being made cheaply. It is estimated that it will cost £24,000,000 a year, which will, of course, be a further addition to the cost of coal—already exorbitantly high compared to prices before the war. The domestic consumer will pay more for his fuel. So will the manufacturer. Thus we go spiralling up and up. There must be some end to the process, but it is hard just now to see how or when it is to be brought about.

Theatres Are Suffering

Matinees at London theatres have had to be cut during the fuel crisis, and some managers have tried to make up for the lost revenue by cutting salaries as well. Actors naturally protested, and British Equity, their trade-union, took the matter up. There was a meeting with the Society of West End Managers, and Equity came out of the huddle with the full pound of flesh. It was a victory, but it may prove to be what classicists call a Pyrrhic one. Sometimes it is wiser not to insist on the full pound.

The point is that just at present the stage, like music, seems headed for something of a slump. How jolly everything would be, if only booms would go on booming! This one is coming to an end. People no longer crowd in with money in their outstretched hands to see almost any kind of show producers care to put on. Houses are no longer packed tight, except for the few established successes that everyone wants to see. But, with rents and salaries and costs generally where they are, nothing less than packed houses will pay.

Backers are beginning to be cautious. Actors who are too exacting may find themselves out of a job—but that of course may be why they insist on getting it while the getting is good.

Stevenage Refuses

Most of us are rather apt to think of judges as a lot of peremptory old buffers with narrowly legalistic minds, who spend their time punishing people for infractions of the law, or deciding disputes on technicalities which have very little to do with any ideal of abstract justice.

It is therefore salutary and pleasant to find the courts of justice acting in their high and historic role as the sure stay and buckler of the ordinary citizen against the tyrannous encroachments of authority, however exalted and official, as they have just done in the case of the citizens of Stevenage against Mr. Silkin, the Minister of Town and Country Planning.

The quiet and comfortable little town of Stevenage, down in Hertfordshire, has been selected as one of the new urban centres to take the overflow from London — an importance and dignity which the citizens of Stevenage do not at all covet for themselves. They want only to be left alone, though that is perhaps rather a lot to ask these days. Not that they are opposed to all development, but even a frog that aspires to swell itself up might reasonably object to having it done with a bicycle pump.

In their refusal to be artificially inflated, the citizens of Stevenage took the matter to the High Court; and now the court has come down handsomely in their favor, and has quashed the order selecting Stevenage as a development site. Mr. Justice Henn Collins — what a nice suggestion of brooding dignity there is about the name! — took the view that the local public enquiry, held in accordance with the terms of the New Towns Act, was a mere piece of official make-believe, that the issue was pre-judged, and that the Minister had clearly indicated his intention of carrying out his plan, no matter what the citizens said or thought about it. He therefore quashed the whole business as being out of order and "contrary to natural justice".

Not a Dead Letter

This does not, of course, mean that the New Towns Act is now a dead letter, and that all the little towns selected under it can thumb their noses at the decision of Parliament. It would be too bad if they could, for most people are agreed that the Act is a sensible and far-sighted measure, and that something of the kind is necessary if we are to have orderly development of the large area around London.

What the decision does mean is that a decent regard must be paid to the opinions and wishes of the communities concerned, and that not even a Socialist Minister with a big job on hand is to be allowed to ride rough-shod over them. There is to be none of this "iron hand in the Silkin glove", as some wag in Parliament described it. The courts are there to see that the rights of the small man and the small community are respected — which gives one a very pleasant and comfortable feeling, even if only temporary. The Socialist majority will have its way in the end.

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ART AND ARTISTS

Fertile Differences Stimulate a Critic in Controversial Field

By PAUL DUVAL

THESE are bitter days, with few and fitful rays of light to direct us into a better world. No one feels this more directly than the creative artist. No time is less happy for his production; no time when fewer moments can be spared for the lone reflection and contemplation which must precede all great creation. Above all, there is little time for the "common man" to come to appreciative terms with the art of his times.

Still, art is far from dead. For art cannot die while free and fruitful human life remains. Art is a clarion call to living; it is the very essence of a positivist attitude to our human existence; it is joy and love and loneliness and rest.

Through great art men may catch an occasional glimpse of light through the curtain which veils the mystery of Being. Great art embodies all those manifold aspirations before which one must stand dumb. Great art is great life. It can draw us together and unite us as few things, and only the rarest of words, can do.

Art Challenges

In these days of instinctive striving for a closer and more sympathetic understanding among men, art has a challenge to use its potent, humanistic, cohesive force in breaking down arbitrary barriers and to generally enrich the human spirit. In this work, the critic has a particularly crucial role to perform as an upholder of standards and as a means of liaison between the creator and the crowd. Because of a full realization of this role, I am going to start early in this new year of criticism with a brief statement of personal aims and principles.

What equipment does a good critic require? Mainly a certain wit, the ability to write, a highly personal approach, and a wide working knowledge of the background of his subject. A mere factual knowledge of art history, however, is not sufficient equipment for able criticism; the critic must have a sense of history in relation to his own times, so that historical precedents act to enrich and qualify his own opinion of present-day works. In this respect, he must resemble the cultivated creative artist, always looking ahead across the present field of endeavor yet frequently glancing back for a sense of direction at the field already crossed. The critic, like the knowledgeable artist, uses history as a rock to support his theses, but not as something to cling.

The effective critic must also share the qualities of a good judge, although there is a difference in that the decision of the judge is restricted by written law, while the critic has free rein, limited only by his own good sense, taste, and the laws of libel.

No Rule-of-Thumb

There can be no rule-of-thumb in art criticism, and the critic's approach must always be a flexible one. He must comprehend differences in aim in different artists and approach each intention sympathetically. It would be as uncomprehending, for instance, for a critic to expect of a Cranach or a Persian artist that he compose like a Cézanne in volume depth, as to ask of a Scarlatti or Debussy that he compose like Brahms; or a Herrick or Ronsard to write like Dante. The critic must be aware that the approaches to natural form of Cranach and Cézanne were quite different and their problems demanded varying aesthetic solutions.

The critic may sometimes run into stiff opposition if he espouses a minority cause. Yet this is a necessary risk that the sincere critic is duty bound to take. In radical politics and economics, there are always disgruntled or simply hopeful groups of varying sizes, waiting to be led to a richer mode of material life — and almost any pie-in-the-sky scheme is sure to get a hearing, if not a following. But the experimental creative artist has no such waiting audience, for invariably he speaks in a novel and thus a suspect tongue. No matter how rewarding the thing he has to say may be, only time and acquaintance will break down the universal distaste of mankind for new artistic creations — particularly in the visual art fields.

Because of these things, it is one of the critic's most responsible and vital jobs to act as *liaison* officer between the experimental creator and the public, to translate the artist's language and intentions, and thus to break down the walls of misunderstanding. The critic has an obligation, therefore, to further acquaintance, respect and understanding between "common men" and creative man. Because of this, the creative critic must, of necessity, be a little in advance of most of his contemporary citizens.

Honest and Frank

True criticism is definitely not an altogether happy occupation; yet the moment the critic tries to please or placate, *criticism* at once ends. For the critic must, if he is to be in any way useful, speak his mind honestly and frankly. And do not think he does this rashly for he knows only too well that once his phrases are in print no amount of regret can eliminate them.

The critic sometimes finds his words intemperately cast back into his teeth with a vehemence which the non-critic would find difficult to conceive. It is a position in which one is easily misunderstood, which leads occasionally to intense personal attacks. The more analytical and stimulating the critic is, the more he is likely to arouse contemporary and adverse as well as complimentary comments about his work and — all too needlessly — about himself.

Critics are, of course, and always have been, fair game for the disappointed, the malicious or the merely proud. But the critic does not mind this; he begins to be really concerned when he ceases to provoke reactions.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Fashion Adopts the Order Ribbon and Treads Where Angels Fear

By EANSWYTHE ROWLEY

IN that greatest city of crazes and fantasies, the newest postwar variety to grip New York by the horns is: Wear an Order Ribbon. According to America's fashion magazines for women, order ribbons or their close relatives are worn on suits or dresses.

One illustration shows a grey flannel two-piecer with a double end of the ribbon stick-pinned to the edge of the jacket just under the chin. A tailored bolero has about a yard of the stuff around its neck "clipped in place" says the caption, "with a mass of gold." Every spring neckline has its order ribbon, every ribbon has its big jewel; some hug the neck and loop out over the collar . . . again, held in place with huge jewelled clips.

Well!

Something . . . some inherent instinct, mayhap the ghostly sound of military forebears about-turning in their graves, or the shade of a paternal great-grandfather, "a captain of the Queen's Navee" . . . something, said: "No, this fad cannot be . . . not under British jurisdiction at any rate."

Military decorations are things of beauty. No doubt about it. Each color has its own tradition, each stripe its own significance. But where, if at all, do they fit into the fashion picture? When and where does custom—to say nothing of law — command they be worn or not worn?

Yards Or Inches

To find out something about the rules concerning such sales, I started innocently enough with the woman at the ribbon counter of one of our large department stores. . .and ended with coals of fire on my head.

"How much is that?" I asked of a colorful piece of this specially woven silk.

"Five cents an inch, madam."

"And suppose one wanted half a yard or so?"

"It's only worn by the inch, madam. It's five cents an inch."

"Yes, but how much is it by the yard?" I only wanted to know for the records.

"Five cents an inch, madam. It amounts to $1.80," grudgingly. "It's quite expensive."

"How much is that purple service ribbon?"

"Five cents an inch, madam. You only wear it like this. . .about an inch. We don't sell these ribbons by the yard. You'll be arrested, madam, if you wear them and you're not entitled to."

I gathered service ribbons were worn by the inch, cost five cents per, and the day of doom would dawn if anybody appeared in one, dead or alive, without right.

The girl who took me in hand at another store was smart, chic and a good saleswoman. Asked if she knew of any regulation preventing a civilian woman from wearing an order ribbon on her lapel or under her collar, she replied pleasantly:

Back to Great Caesar

"Quite frankly, I don't. But I would play safe and wear a roman stripe if you're thinking of following the fad. I noticed one of the actresses at the Royal recently wore an order ribbon on her suit, but I don't think Canadians can do that." I bought the roman stripes on which I'm sure great Caesar himself would have set the state seal. But all I had was vague surmise. . .plus the yard of roman-stripe ribbon.

There was no alternative. The matter must be referred to those in the know, so the plan of attack evolved into something like this: Headquarters, Military District No. 2; Canadian Officers' Club and Institute; the manufacturer of military ribbons; well-meaning friends.

Friends were nearest, and the first raised her hands in holy horror that anyone should indulge the remotest imagery of military ribbons and their place in life other than on the personnel who had won them. Next, a graduate of the Royal Military College said: "Military Law doesn't permit such a practice, and anyway, you *wouldn't* wear them, would you?"

From the manufacturer: "Ah, humph! Such ribbons are woven on special looms threaded with official colors and groups of colors. Ottawa decrees that no other ribbons may be made up to approximate the official ones. Ottawa takes further precautions along this line, in ruling that Order Ribbons may not be sold direct to retailers. Retailers must do their buying through Ottawa."

So there's the first hint of rightful officialdom.

Ottawa Frowns

In Canada we have such things as Military Laws. They're handed down by Ottawa. They're pretty stringent; offenders get into a pile of trouble when they go agin' them. So. . .even if you won your honors, you don't show them on civilian clothes (except on stated occasions), and Ruling 258 in the Department of National Defense Military Manual says: "Personnel not entitled to decorations will not wear ribbons as souvenirs or otherwise."

It was Lt.-Col. J. M. Gibson, D.S.O., who tied up the situation tightly when he quoted the Criminal Code of Canada 1947, Section 438, as saying: "Every person shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding twelve months or to both fine and imprisonment who without lawful authority: . . . (b) wears any distinctive mark relating to wounds received or service performed in war, or any military medal, ribbon, badge, chevron or any decoration or order that is awarded for war services, or *any imitation thereof, or any mark or device or thing likely to be mistaken for any such mark, medal, ribbon, badge, chevron, decoration or order.*"

No light matter, this. Think twice, oh ye of vanities and whims, before bedecking your tailleur collar or pocket flap this spring with even the merest smidge of an order ribbon, regardless of what the New York fashion moguls decree. Sure as guns, if you do, you'll find yourself at the disposition of the Canadian Government "for a term not exceeding twelve months."

Men and women who are entitled to their colors have won them through blood and shellfire and the King has seen fit to bestow upon them a reward for such sacrifices. We who don't own order ribbons shall not wear them.

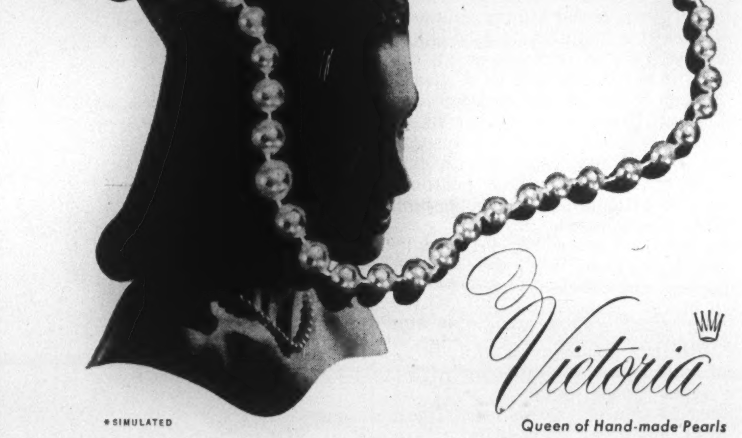
Under the Stars and Stripes it might be a season's passing caprice to "wear an order ribbon". Where the Union Jack flies, they shall not pass.

• •

Legend of the Amethyst

AMETHYSTS, varying in color from palest violet to deep purple, are found principally in the Siberian Urals or the mines of Brazil, Ceylon and Madagascar. As far back as the Pharaohs, amethysts were found in the tombs and they were said to be the favorite gems of Catherine the Great and Queen Charlotte. They appear, today, in the Coronation service of English Kings and the Coronet of the Prince of Wales is a circlet of pearls and amethysts. They are also the traditional ring for Bishops.

The amethyst is set in a legend of passion and repentance. Bacchus, the ancient Greek god of wine, the story goes, was feuding with Diana, goddess of the hunt and patroness of maidens. Angered by some mockery of Diana's, Bacchus vowed to revenge himself by sacrificing to his tigers the first maiden to approach her altar. It was Amethyst, a beautiful young virgin, who approached Diana's shrine. But as the tigers leaped to devour the girl, Diana intervened and turned her into a statue of pure white stone. Repenting his cruel intention, Bacchus poured a libation of wine over the young maiden's statue, turning it a delicate purplish-violet hue.



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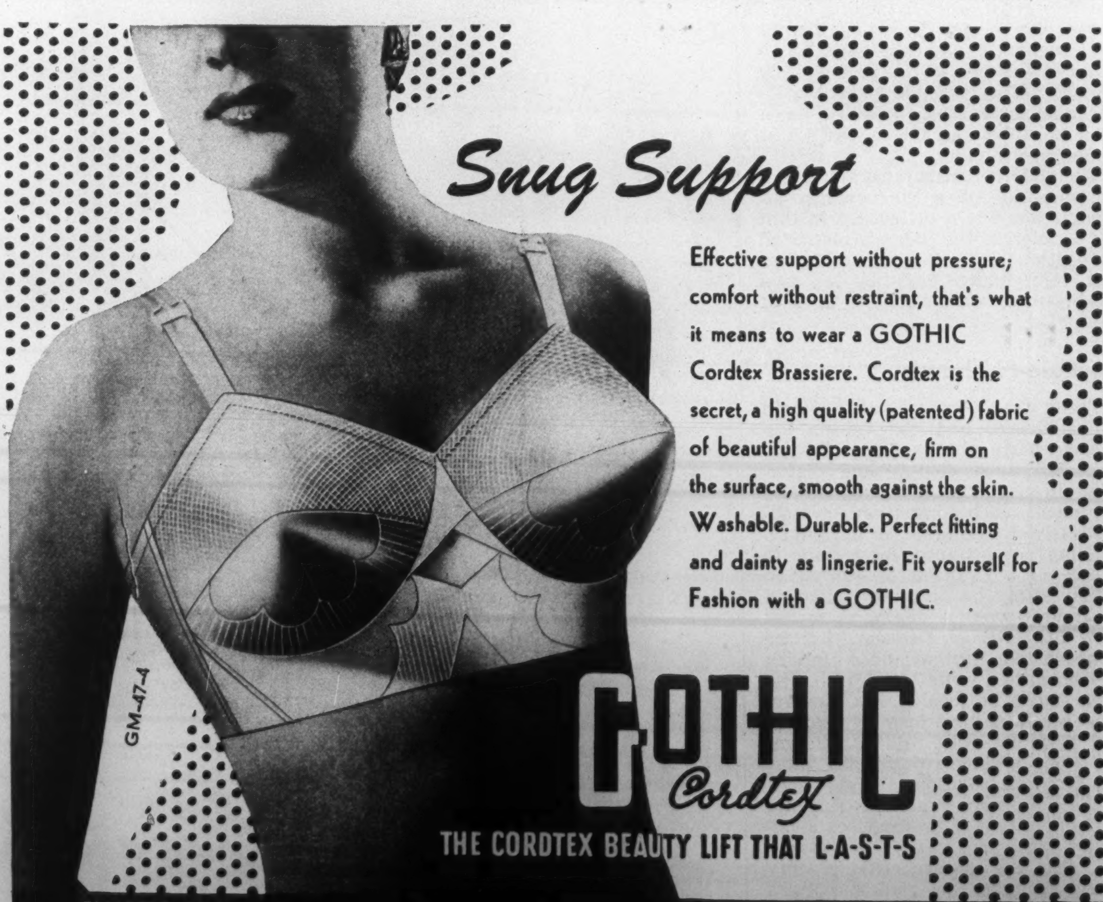

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A String of Coral in the Post for Someone -- Address Unknown

By KATHLEEN PUGH

THIS is a bitter-sweet story without an end. Old David is shaking his head over it and saying that it is possible to be wise too late. Young David declares that it's better to be late than never. Roseannah says nothing but smiles dubiously. And our English village—always ambiguous—says that when a fool finds a horse-shoe he may as well pick it up. We should probably never have known the ins and outs of the story had not a string of coral broken in the post.

It must have been a long string, for when I saw it there was still plenty of it left though it had been fingered by half the village before the postman brought it to my door and asked if I thought it might be for me. For safety's sake he had put it into a cardboard box which had once contained cigarettes. The brown paper in which it had been wrapped was very thin, the string with which it had been insecurely tied was very poor, and all that remained of the address was the name of the village and country written in a foreign-looking hand. The stamp proclaimed that it had come from Italy.

Broken Vanity

I regretted that I was unable to claim it. The beautiful red coral fragments of all shapes and sizes were so cleverly pierced with tiny holes that the portion that remained intact resembled a lovely even rope of rich Italian sunset. I took up some of the loose fragments and wondered on what exquisite brown neck they might once have rested, for the string on which they were threaded was old. There was no letter with the necklace.

The postman grumbled, saying that it was like carrying water in a sieve carting that broken vanity up and down the hills, and went moodily on his way.

News of that broken string of coral travelled like wildfire all over the village. Rumors flew from mouth to mouth, but it took us three days to weed out the truth. The first grain came to me when Mrs. D. brought my ration of two eggs and showed me a fragment of coral which she had found wedged into a seed catalogue that morning. Next the baker boy told me with breathless gusto that the necklace had been claimed by young David L. and asked suspiciously how he knew it was his, and who sent him such a thing.

Now David is the only son of our prosperous chair maker, a clever young man aged twenty-seven, who had been through the Italian campaign, and was demobilized nearly two years ago. When he left us he was a gay and happy young man, but since his return he had been extremely irritable and often angry. To quote the village, "an angry person is one who has a secret wound to hide," and this was often said of David. However, a few months ago he became engaged to our pretty Roseannah, and improved tremendously. Everybody was pleased and said how lucky he was to win this charming girl. But the day after the arrival of the string of coral the engagement was broken off and no reason given. Roseannah, white as a sheet was seen standing at the bus stop with a suit-case. She said she was off on a visit to her aunt.

David like a madman, rushed through the village from time to time, and passed hours in the post office telephone box, ringing up the most extraordinary numbers and sending telegrams to foreign parts.

Old David let the cat out of the bag one evening in the "Rose and Crown." He lamented that three years previously young David had fallen in love with an Italian girl who earned her living by piercing coral, but the course of true love had not run smooth for them. First David, then the girl, had been doubtful with regard to marriage, neither wishing to live in the other's country and at last David had flounced away in anger saying, that if ever she wanted him back she could send for him.

When, after two years, the broken necklace arrived, David had no doubts as to what it meant for he knew it was hers. Was he right or wrong to give up Roseannah and fly to Italy as soon as it was possible to do so? He is not back yet; he is not coming back to the village, either, and nobody knows where he is going to take "that coral girl" to live.

Anyway, we've lost him, and we have enough to talk about for the next month at least.

Ensemble elegance is seen in an Andre designed coat cut like a coachman's coat of the Edwardian period, with a pure silk print dress. From Simpson's "Silhouettes of Spring".

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FEMININE OUTLOOK

Even the House Cat Is a Factor in the Budget for Recreation

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

ONE of the most important items in the family or personal budget is the amount which is earmarked for recreation or pleasure. Certainly recreation is necessary to maintain a happy, well-balanced life. But are you spending too much? Or too little?

No rigid rule can be made as to the percentage of income which should go for recreation. It depends upon the size of the income and the other demands upon it. However, it is usually considered that recreation costs should not exceed 10 per cent of the total income.

A survey of family incomes and expenditures made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics just before the war, showed that the percentage of the total family income which Canadian families then spent for recreation varied from 2.6 per cent to 14.7 per cent. The average was 6.7 per cent.

Money For Pleasure

This survey disclosed also some of the major factors which affect the amount spent. Size of income came first. As income rose the amount disbursed for pleasure steadily increased. Size of family had an important bearing on the amount expended for recreation. Within the same income group, the family with five children spent only about one-third the amount per person which the family with only one child spent. Home-ownership also appeared to influence the amount which went for recreation, for in all income groups families who lived in their own homes paid out less than those who lived in rented homes.

Before you can know whether you are spending too much or too little, you need to find out how much recreation is costing now. Because some expenditures are made only occasionally it is wise to estimate the annual cost. For budget purposes the term "recreation" is very broad and includes entertaining, amusements and sports, hobbies and handicrafts, reading material (except technical and educational), tobacco and liquor, radio, vacations, recreational eating, fees and other expenses of all clubs or societies (except professional or trade associations), cost of motoring and fees paid baby sitters.

Let us consider what some of the more complex items cover and how the annual costs may be calculated. To arrive at the approximate cost of entertaining at home, first estimate how frequently you have guests, then how much you usually spend for extra food and items such as flowers, table decorations, favors, prizes, etc. Likewise to find the cost of entertaining outside the home, reckon how often you entertain and the average cost.

Theatre And Sport

Under amusements and sports put the cost of tickets of admission to movies, theatres, dances, concerts, all sports events, and also what you pay for bowling, golf, etc. Hobbies and handicrafts and self amusement is a broad classification which includes what you pay for instruction, materials, equipment, etc. for your hobby or handicraft. It covers cost of equipment, special clothing and everything you need for games and sports, such as golf clubs and balls, tennis or badminton racquet, skis and ski outfit, skates and special clothes for skating, and also children's toys and play equipment.

Under this heading put the amount you spend for a camera, for films, developing and photographic equipment and materials and also the purchase and upkeep costs of pets. Radio includes purchase price, licence fee, repairs and upkeep costs. Into vacations go expenses of the annual vacation, week-end or short pleasure trips, upkeep costs of the summer home, etc. Recreational eating includes after-theatre snacks in restaurants, cost of dinner parties, and luncheon parties.

The experience of the Brown family—Walter and Jane and their two children Frank and Margaret—may help you to calculate what you spend for recreation. The Browns had been finding it difficult to live within their $4,000 income and had gone to a budget expert for guidance. The first item to be questioned was recreation for when a family is spending too much, it is often found that their recreation costs are too high. "We don't spend much for recreation", Jane stated. "We get most of our pleasure out of our car and our summer cottage and in entertaining friends at home." But when the Brown's spending was analyzed they were dismayed to find that recreation had been costing them $650 a year.

As Walter did not use his car for business purposes, at least half of its total cost was rightfully chargeable to recreation. (The other half should go into the family budget as transportation costs.) Upkeep costs, including registration, licence, insurance, depreciation, repairs and replacements, gasoline and oil, parking, etc., totalled $380 a year. The Browns had invested $2,000 in their summer cottage which was now fully paid. Taxes, insurance, repairs and other upkeep costs averaged about $60 a year. But in addition to this amount the cottage actually was costing them another $60, the amount which they would have earned in interest if the $2,000 had been invested elsewhere at 3 per cent.

The Browns took the evening newspaper and Walter often bought a morning paper on the way to the office. They subscribed to a number of magazines. They had a radio, a record player and a piano. Both Walter and Jane smoked. Walter averaged about five packages a week, Jane two. They entertained at home at least twice a month and several times during the summer they had week-end guests at the cottage. The children went to the movies almost every week, Walter and Jane went occasionally. Walter attended most of the hockey games. Both children had a season ticket for the skating rink. The Browns had a black and white terrier.

Outgo Versus Income

The Browns had been under the impression that recreation had been costing them very little, yet here is what they had been spending.

Entertaining	$50
Amusements and sports—movies hockey games, skating	50
Hobbies and self amusement—Clothing and equipment for sports, $15. Films and developing, $10. Records, $20. Piano tuning and new music, $7. Dog, special food, licence, medicines, veterinary, etc., $40.	92
Reading material—newspapers, $15. Magazines, $5.	20
Tobacco—$2.31 a week	120
Automobile—Annual cost $380, ½	190
Vacations—Cottage, upkeep costs, $60. Loss of interest earnings, $60.	120
Radio—Upkeep	8
Total	$650

When you have everything down in black and white you will be able to tell at once whether you have been spending too much for pleasure. There are two remedies when outgo is too high in relation to income. One is to reduce expenditures and the other is to increase income. The Browns used both methods. They determined to reduce the total by 5 per cent by paring a little here and a little there. But the bulk of the adjustment was to be accomplished by adding to income. The children were told that henceforth they would have to earn their recreation money. "Then we'll have to rent the city house during July and August", declared Walter. "I can stay with Mother".

"And we can also let the cottage during June and September", Jane decided. "Usually we use it only for the occasional week-end during those months".

When you have a record before you of all you spend, a glance will reveal if any item is excessive or if it is not worth what you have been paying for it. You will know, too, just how much and where you need to adjust your spending.

• •

RAINBOWS
broken or sharply cut
then deftly placed
into significant schemes

Rainbows
twisted and curved and blown
then interlaced
into the texture of dreams

HELEN BALL

Mr. Hackleton's Peculiar Talent

By LOUISE STONE

"I DIDN'T see you at the symphony concert Tuesday night," Marion said, as she and Ellen loitered over a cup of tea in a Yonge street restaurant.

"I stayed home on account of my cough," Ellen explained.

"You might have gone anyway. There were quite a few there with coughs," Marion remarked.

"I've given up coughing in public," Ellen said, "ever since I talked with Mr. Hackleton."

"Who's Mr. Hackleton?"

"He's our new neighbor. He came over to borrow a screw-driver and while Henry was trying to find one in the tool-box in the basement, Mr. Hackleton and I chatted in the living-room. Mr. Hackleton told me he is a professional cougher, and has been interviewed recently on the radio."

"The radio people are resourceful, aren't they?" Marion murmured.

"They're always digging up talent," Ellen admitted. "It seems Mr. Hackleton is the most listened-to cougher in the world."

"Not really?"

"I asked him how he earned that distinction. 'I began as a child in kindergarten,' Mr. Hackleton said, 'progressing by easy stages to university lectures. Then I began to long for something more challenging.'

"'The concert field, Mr. Hackleton?' I suggested.

"'Symphony and opera,' he answered. I'll never forget my first concert in Massey Hall. It was a difficult assignment—all orchestra, no solos. That was the night I discovered I possessed a peculiar chest production which has since been imitated by thousands.'

"'Have you actually coughed in opera, Mr. Hackleton?' I asked.

"'Yes, I have,' he said modestly. 'I find operas more interesting than symphonies, because they require a nicety of judgment and subtlety of expression that are wasted on symphonies. I worked particularly well with Lily Pons in "Tosca"—Lily's a grand little trouper, by the way.'"

"That was magnanimous of him," Marion observed.

"A tribute from one artist to another. But Mr. Hackleton is proudest of his radio success."

"You mean the radio interview you mentioned?"

"No, his professional appearances. It seems he's coughed on some of the very best programmes. His first attempt on the radio was during a church service broadcast.

Artist's Pride

"'My initial success,' he told me, 'may be attributed to the fine acoustics of the church. My next step was the more exclusive programmes: Fred Allan, Jack Benny, Charlie McCarthy. It wasn't an easy road.'

"'What was your greatest difficulty, Mr. Hackleton?' I asked.

"'Well,' he said, 'I had to go on the air with no chance for rehearsal. On top of that, the microphones were sometimes badly situated. However, I'm proud to say that in spite of the nicety required to anticipate the key word of a gag, my snap judgment and split-second timing never failed to cause a sensation.'"

"Now you mention it," Marion said, "I think I've heard your Mr. Hackleton on programmes."

"I asked him one more question: 'Mr. Hackleton,' I said, 'is there any one factor—other than good acoustics and your remarkable chest production—to which you attribute your success?'

"'My wife,' he said simply. 'She is my greatest admirer and severest critic.'

"Just then Henry came in with the red-handled screw-driver and Mr. Hackleton took it and left."

"I wonder why he wanted the screw-driver?" Marion speculated.

Ellen picked up the check and got out her change purse.

"Probably has a screw loose somewhere," she replied.

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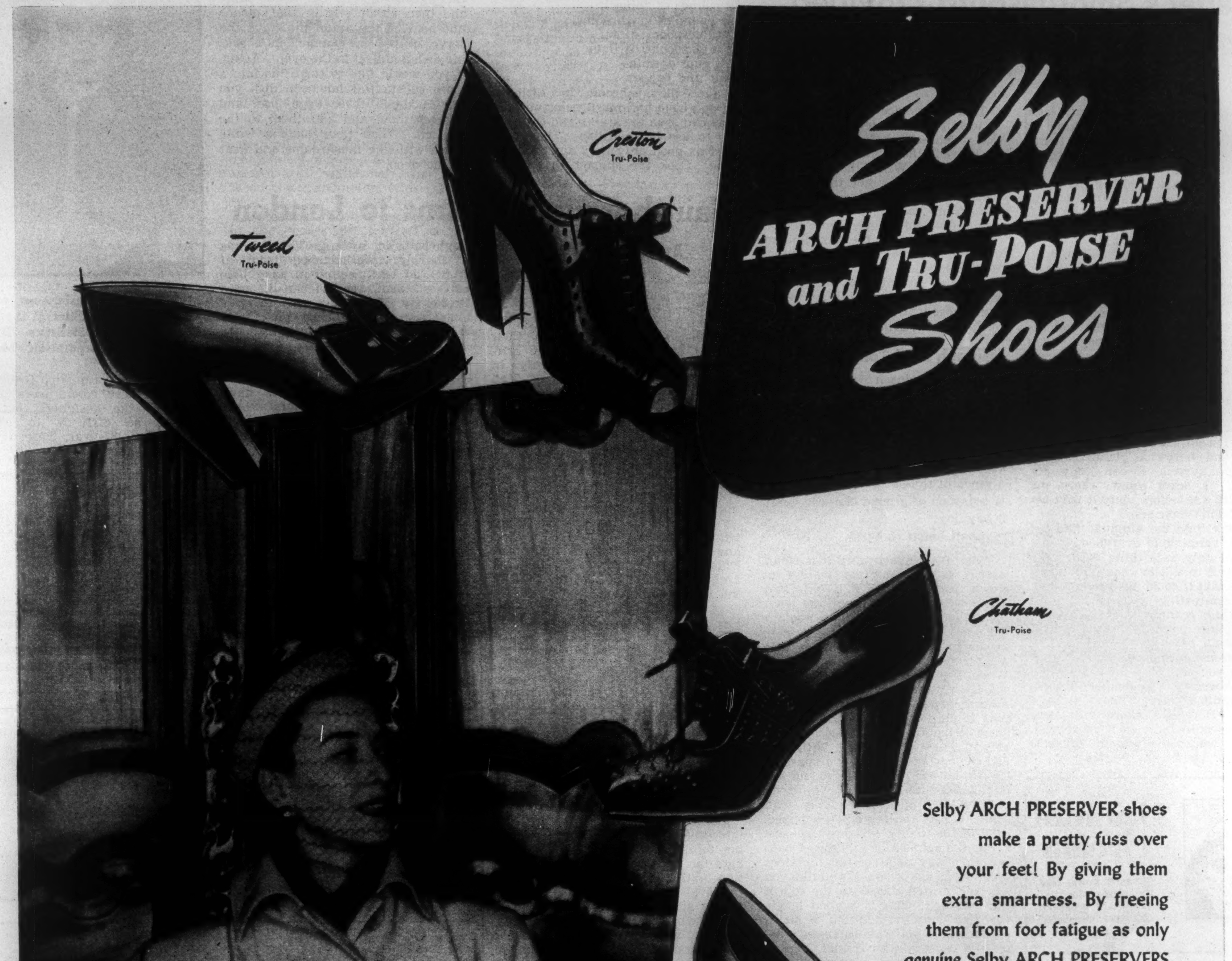
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CONCERNING FOOD

Reader's Smorgasbord Provided for Free by Sprightly Almanac

By JANET MARCH

"IT'S just an advertisement," said one of the Marches picking up the small booklet from where it had fallen when it was pushed through the letter box.

"Let's see," said another. "Why it's the almanac," and she sank down at once on the hall chair, which as usual was covered with coats, mitts, kerchiefs and discarded mail.

"It's going to be wet and cold all the week of my birthday. We'd better give up the idea of a picnic to the island."

"This is just what I need," said the other crowding in, "all the weights and measures on one page, even those awful chains which I can never remember. Can I have it?"

"Certainly not. You'll lose it. Let's put it somewhere safe. Here's how to tell your character by the stars, and New Brunswick's coat of arms which I need for my Social Studies' book, and here's a picture of the digestive system I can copy for Health. I never knew where my appendix was before, only it isn't because I don't have one."

By this time the almanac had become so valuable in everybody's eyes that the only safe thing to do was to chain it to a heavy piece of furniture, so that it could always be found. Other interesting matters came to light while reading this fascinating book. One page gave the postal rates to all parts of Canada, and in case you are not interested in posting parcels you can plan on using your snow shovel next December, around the seventh. "Heavy snow" it says darkly. Here and there are jokes and household hints such as "Never beat egg whites in aluminum utensils as it will darken the whites."

There is advice on food too, and little snippets of interesting information, "Centuries before America was discovered the Chinese were eating spinach." Well I hope they had running water to get the grit out. If you had to tug your water in a pail from the river that seventh washing would be even more tedious than doing it under the tap. Spinach seems to be one of the best vegetables to be had these days though, when the strong spring sun makes you want to eat fresh green things rather than those rather woody old roots we have been living off all winter.

Spinach And Tomatoes

2 pounds of spinach
2 cups of canned tomatoes
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour
Salt and pepper
1 teaspoon of granulated sugar
A pinch of thyme
¼ teaspoon of ground cloves
1 bay leaf
½ small onion chopped

Wash the spinach until it is clean, which may mean two waters or seven, but let's hope it is only two. Then break off the leaves and leave in the smaller stalks but not the big ones. Cook over gentle heat with no additional water, turning it with a big spoon so that it does not stick. When it is cooked drain it and, if you don't want to go to the trouble of putting it out on a board and chopping it, cut it across the sieve with a large sharp knife until it is in fairly small pieces. Season it with salt and pepper and, if you can spare it, a little butter. Melt the fat and stir in the flour and add the canned tomatoes, salt and pepper, bay leaf, sugar, cloves and the onion chopped. Stir till the tomato mixture thickens.

Put the spinach in a buttered baking dish, and pour on the tomatoes and heat in the oven. If you like you can add grated cheese to the top of this mixture. This is a good luncheon dish with the addition of strips of bacon, if you can come by any, or as a vegetable for dinner it gives you two vegetables in one dish and a whole crowd of vitamins.

Mushrooms With Spinach

2 pounds of spinach
¼ pound of mushrooms
2 tablespoons of fat
2 tablespoons of flour
1½ cups of milk
Salt and pepper

Sauté the mushrooms in a little fat. If you have had mushrooms on toast you can save the stalks and cut them up to use in this dish. They taste just as good only they don't look as fine. Cook the spinach in the way described in the last recipe. Make a white sauce by melting the fat and stirring in the flour and then adding the milk and salt and pepper. Add the mushrooms to the white sauce and then either stir in the spinach and heat on the top of the stove and serve, or put the spinach in a baking dish and heat in the oven. Again, if you would like to turn this into a more substantial luncheon dish you can hard-boil three eggs, peel and quarter them and add them to the spinach. Then pour on the white sauce with the mushrooms and heat in the oven.

Miss Helen P. Fitzsimmons, who has been appointed Chief of the Market Research and Statistics Division, War Assets Corporation, Montreal.

Gainsborough Returns to London

By GRACE GARNER

HATS, real hats, which forecast a resumption of formality, and the return of millinery detail, were presented by the Associated Millinery Designers of London at their Spring Fashion Show at the Dorchester Hotel, London, recently. In reaction to the long years of drab austerity, the elegant hat is important again.

Ostrich feathers, made fashionable by the Queen, were especially important in view of the interest focussed on the Royal Tour of South Africa. A timely relaxation in the regulations controlling their use permitted London milliners to use this graceful and completely feminine trimming with lavish effect. Curled and uncurled, trimmed into pert whisks, glycerined and left *au naturel*, ostrich feathers set the tone of the 1947 presentation.

For Ascot

What more logical than that London's millinery designers should take their inspiration from Gainsborough, master portrayer of the witchery of sweeping brim and curling ostrich plumes? The Gainsborough profile is the theme of picture hats for Ascot and the London season. A modified sideways movement has been given to the classic hat shapes—the sailor, the Breton, the turban and the beret—to establish the 1947 silhouette.

The Gainsborough influence, as interpreted by four of London's leading milliners, is illustrated in these hats for Ascot. An interesting variation of the high, sweeping profile is the oval brim—with width greater at the sides than at the back and front—which is a style note featured also in the Paris Spring collections. Two versions of it are shown. A Leghorn sailor by Aage Thaarup has a sharply foreshortened brim at front and back, bound in navy blue velvet ribbon. A wide-at-the-sides Breton by Edna Wallace is in navy blue baku, with ruched pink tulle facing the brim.

Topical interest in South Africa has prompted a revival of the sunny shades one associates with the Gold Coast. South African names have been given to these colors which include Cape Mist (pale grey-beige), pale Mealus, African Dawn and Rhodesian Gold (yellows) and Springbok and Limpopo Green. Felts dyed in these colors were used by most of the designers, but fancy straws, so difficult to obtain throughout the war, were welcomed with applause.

This after-the-Easter Parade tea table is a symphony in pink, gray and white; pink Irish handkerchief linen tea cloth, hand hemstitched and inset with matching embroidery; white china in Wedgwood's gray Wildflower pattern; and a centerpiece of white tulips spiked with pink hyacinths. For refreshments, an assortment of little cakes and biscuits.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Success School Teaches How to Look Like a Deserving Female

By ISABEL MORGAN

WHEN the original fairy godmother went into action, she made it clear that Cinderella had to make a fast getaway before she reverted at midnight to her former status of sad sack. Not even Anne Delafield who is in the fairy godmother business on a much larger scale, claims to work with such spectacular speed in remodelling her clients. On the other hand, the results are of a more permanent nature. Miss Delafield, who is director of the DuBarry Success Course through which she performs these miracles, arrived in Toronto from New York recently to tell the story of her Success Course to audiences at Eaton Auditorium, and to arrange for the selection of "Miss Success of Toronto" from among the course's graduates in the Toronto area.

Miss Delafield is a tall and lissom brunette concerning whom we cannot resist using the word "queenly." A strikingly handsome woman, dressed in a black Valentina frock, her voice is light but compelling and her poise and hold on an audience is something that must be seen to be believed. She's a teacher with a degree in physical education as well as being a dietitian and her work has the blessing of Dr. Morris Fishbein and the American Medical Association.

Indian Princess

It all began several years ago when a special six weeks intensive top-to-toe beauty course was arranged for prospective debutantes at the Richard Hudnut Salon in New York. Results were so satisfactory that mothers of the debutantes asked whether they, too, might come to the Salon for similar instructions. As its fame spread, women flocked to the Salon for the complete doing-over—among them a princess from India accompanied by a retinue of servants.

Soon the service, now called the DuBarry Success School, was made available by mail and to date there have been more than 400,000 "graduates." Miss Delafield will take on any woman who wants to become more attractive and who possesses enough gumption to follow—no cheating allowed—the regime outlined in the six-weeks course of lessons. These include diet, exercise, posture, training in care of the skin, how to apply make-up, how to dress. It even tells the student how to enter a room.

Young and old, thin and fat women have taken the course but, although it is not primarily a reducing course, it is the fatties who furnish the most spectacular results. Miss Delafield was accompanied from New York by several of her prize pupils, one of whom had lost fifty-five pounds, another who used to find her dresses among the size forty-two's and now slips into a size fourteen dress with the greatest of ease. A pretty slender woman with white hair was introduced as a grandmother with a daughter of 34.

According to Miss Delafield the day of the "deserving female" is past and "today's woman gets only what she looks as though she deserves." In the past twenty-five years the moving picture has revolutionized our conceptions of beauty by teaching us to think that the photogenic face is the beautiful face. Make-up helps the face that is not photogenic or, if photogenic, to bring out features that do not register.

To find out whether or not the face is photogenic: Touch tip of forefinger against tip of nose, and put tip of thumb against the chin. Holding the fingers the same distance apart, place them against the tip of the nose and the hairline. If the two measurements are approximately the same you have passed the first part of the test. Now measure the width of the eye and then the breadth between the eyes in the same manner.

Those who pass these tests may consider themselves the perfect camera subjects. Few faces are of such perfact proportions, but with the help of make-up the eye of the beholder can be persuaded to believe they are:

First, choose a face powder that is the natural shade of the skin. From here work with lighter and darker shades of powder.

If the lower part of the face is too small, put a lighter shade of powder on the lower jaw, cheeks and chin, and blend it into the other color.

Use darker shade of powder if the lower part of the face is too prominent.

Nose too long? Dip a finger in the darker shade of powder and blend it in all over the lower part of the nose.

For the appearance of more width between the eyes use light powder blending it up the side of the nose and over eyelids up to eyebrows.

Under Glass

Eye-glass wearers should wear plenty of make-up to reinstate the effect of the eyes. A muted shade of eye-shadow should be applied along the lower lid and then smoothed down toward the lashes. Mascara will make the lashes seem longer.

Do you sleep on a pillow? Then throw it away, says Miss Delafield. It pushes the face out of shape and encourages a slack-looking neck.

Feet tired? Then uncross your legs. Crossed legs automatically cut off the circulation and, if that isn't sufficiently alarming to frighten anyone out of the habit, Miss Delafield adds that it results in "baggy, bunchy, sagging knees."

A sophisticated black chiffon scarf is draped around the crown of this dashing buccaneer hat of coffee milan. The long scarf is worn thrown over one shoulder. The combination of black with brown is one of the high style color notes of the spring season. A Florence Reichman original.

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THE OTHER PAGE

Country Store Comes To Town

By KATHLEEN STRANGE

WHEN I first went to live on the prairies, many years ago, and knew not a single soul, I wondered how I was ever going to meet people and become acquainted with them, for they seemed to be so widely scattered apart. I found that they congregated most regularly at the local country store. It was there, then, that I met most of my future neighbors and made many of my good friends.

Our little country store at Fenn was a typical one. It was a square frame building, two stories high. The store itself was on the main floor and there were dwelling quarters for the owner and his family upstairs. Inside the store it was always a bit on the dark side and rather musty smelling. But it was a smell that became dear and familiar with the passing years.

Counters ran down either side and a pot-bellied stove, filled with papers and other rubbish in summer time and roaring away with friendly warmth in winter, stood in the middle.

Behind the counters, against the walls, were rows of shelves. On one side of the store these shelves were piled high—in those good old days before the war—with canned goods of all kinds, cheeses, and other foods. On the other side were bolts of cloth, bedding, and other dry goods. On a rack at one end hung suits, coats and dresses for men, women and children, and there was also a good supply of overalls, boots and shoes. Bacon and leather harness, and pots and pans, hung from hooks in the ceiling. A glass case contained cans of tobacco, packets of cigarettes and glass jars full of candies. The air was full of a peculiar odor compounded of all these things, the like of which I have never smelt since in the city and for which I confess, I have often felt a keen nostalgia.

On Saturdays particularly, the store would be a veritable hive of activity. Farmers and their families came in from all around. Cars, buggies, wagons and even saddle horses would be parked outside. And inside men, women and children would greet each other like long lost friends and excitedly exchange news for news of the past week's doings the while they harangued with the store-keeper for their coming week's supplies.

For a long time, after coming back to the city to live, I sorely missed the country store. I was just as strange in the city as I had once been on the farm. I knew no one—and I wondered how on earth I was ever going to meet anyone. I did most of my shopping for food over the telephone. And when I did go down town, to the big department stores, I wandered around among hundreds of women, all of them intent, it seemed to me, on their own affairs.

Then I "discovered" the neighborhood store. It was largely on account of the war. With the coming of restrictions on deliveries, the increasing shortages of food, and the higher prices for almost all commodities, personal shopping seemed to be the thing. So I joined the great trek to the nearby "chain" or "neighborhood" store and soon began thoroughly to enjoy my shopping adventures and to make many interesting human contacts.

The city neighborhood store is not quite so intimate, of course, as the rural store, but it comes fairly close to it, especially these days. You get attached to one particular store and it becomes "your own." You get to know your store-keeper or "the manager" and he gets to know you. If you are a reasonably good customer and he likes you, he will let you in on his precious secrets—soap came in today, there will be canned salmon on Thursday and probably some toilet paper next week!

I have met almost all my neighbors now at the neighborhood store—people who have lived close to me for years without my ever getting to know them or even to know some of their faces. We talk to each other as we make the rounds of the shelves. We admire each other's children. We discuss the world news. And we sometimes start friendships. I have made at least two good permanent friends from people I have met casually in our own neighborhood store.

Most of us, in the residential district in which I live, have been doing our own work for several years and many of us wear slacks about the house. We do our shopping in them, too. A few years ago it would have been considered outrageous for a woman to go into a store in such a garb, but now nearly every one of us owns a bicycle, and slacks, of course, are the most convenient and comfortable "get up" for riding. Our bicycles have wire baskets attached to their handles in front, like a delivery boy's, and we ride proudly home with our purchases.

I have become so used to seeing my neighbors in this informal attire that I hardly recognize some of them when they are "all dressed up". In fact, a beautifully-gowned woman at a big tea recently talked to me for half an hour before I could place her—I had seen her before only in plaid slacks and sweater and comfortable loafer shoes at the store! She probably had much the same reaction about me—because I usually go to the store in the mornings in slacks and sweater myself.

Yes, it's a real, friendly, informal sort of place, the city neighborhood store, and many of us have much to be grateful for to it.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

The Buffalo Skull

By MARY WEEKES

STANDING DEER tightened his grip on the bag he carried and, through a gap in the choke-cherry bushes that walled it from view of the road, peered anxiously at Belinda's cottage. Smoke streamed from the chimney, and on the fresh moist air the fragrance of coffee mingled with the spicy smell of burning poplar. From the bowsprit of the *Mile-A-Minute*, which was tied to the wharf, hung a wet bathing suit.

"Washta!" exclaimed the old Indian. What he saw cheered him. For sixteen summers he had been handyman to Belinda, and experience had taught him that she was more amiable and easy to do business with after her morning dip and over her cup of coffee than at any other time during the day. He alone of all the old men on the Reserve was without money. And how he wanted to go to the big Summer Fair! He parted the bushes and went silently down the gravelled path.

At the door of the cottage he paused, then walked over and sat under a maple tree that commanded a view of the porch. How would Belinda receive him? She was a good woman, but hard. His people respected her almost as much as they did Chaska, the Medicine Man, for she was good to them. A few feared her, however. Chicken Feather, for instance, who believed that she carried a necklace of red berries, else how could she have known that he had not lost, but sold to the Assiniboines, the tent she had lent him?

Inside the cottage Belinda sang. This was a good sign. As Standing Deer swung his moccasined feet idly to and fro, petitioning the great Manitou to make Belinda, on this of all mornings, reasonable, his sensitive foot hit something hard beneath the rotted tree stump. He set his bag down in the tall grass and stooping dug into the black loam and uncovered a buffalo skull. This was the Manitou's answer to his prayer. He shook the loam from the bleached skull and was approaching the verandah, when the door swung open and Belinda appeared.

"FINE buffalo head all right!" said Standing Deer, holding the whitened porous old skull aloft. "For you!"

Belinda was firm however, as she gave him his breakfast. "I want to speak to you about work, Standing Deer," she said. "The stone wall which you promised to build is still untouched, though I advanced you six dollars on the work."

The old chief measured four teaspoonfuls of sugar into his coffee as he glanced speculatively at Belinda. At all costs he must divert her attention from this money which the evil spirits were prompting her to remember. He turned his eyes to the elm tree that towered above him. Would the Manitou hear him and direct his dealings with this cunning white woman?

"Long ago my forefathers ruled this land," said he. "Far, far, from the mighty Athabaska to the land of the Pueblo, hunters followed the buffalo. Once the great herds travelled through this valley of Qu'Appelle, then redman's territory, now white man's land. On north hills you see paths winding to the lake. Day after day, in the long ago, buffalo came down those paths to drink. Some came past your door. This skull? In this garden where your tall blue flowers grow, buffalo once locked horns in death. See leafy aspen trees in coulees? Behind them young braves hid and sent swift arrows into bodies of fat buffalo cows."

The old orator paused and looked sideways at Belinda who was looking dreamily at the distant hills.

"Times have changed," he continued, "not so good for the old redman now. White man's big pow-wow comes and goes and the red man is not there to rejoice. No longer do Indian Chiefs make merry. No longer do braves and Indian women make pemmican. White man's merrymaking goes on and the tribes sit in sadness in their Reserves. How could old-time Indian enjoy his exhibition without money, without five dollars?"

The Chief glanced uneasily at Belinda, then he got up and moving nervously to the tree, picked up his bag and stepped back to the porch. Opening it, he said.

"I bring you fine present today!"

A huge, live whitefish leaped out on Belinda's table.

STANDING DEER puffed contentedly on his pipe as he jogged the rutted trail to the Provincial Exhibition sixty miles away. In the bottom of the firebag that swung at his hip, and tied securely in a red cotton handkerchief, lay a five dollar bill.

"Fine times, these, all right! Belinda good, good friend," he mused happily.

IF TOM MOORE HAD USED FORM T-1 (GENERAL)

OFT, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain enthrals me,
The devastating blight
Of income tax appals me.
What bonny hoard
I might have stored,
Without a word of jokin'!
Instead of weak,
How strong and sleek
My bank account, now broken!
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber's chain enyokes me,
The aggravating blight
Of income tax provokes me.

When I remember all,
In spite of mounting fever,
The cheques, both large and small,
I've mailed to the Receiver,
I feel that I
Should start to cry,
And curse, and rend my raiment,
And, to be frank,
Run to the bank
And scream, "No, no! Stop payment!"
Thus, in the stilly night,
Ere slumber circumvents me,
The suffocating blight
Of income tax torments me.

J.E.P.

INNISFREE REJECTED

(With apologies to W. B. Yeats)

I WILL arise and go now to the
grocery (self-serve)
And a small shelter build there amid
the shoppers' hum:
With gold I'll bribe the manager,
and summon all my nerve,
And lie in wait for the stuff to come.

Of course I'll have no peace there,
excepting when the store
At six o'clock is ridded of the rabble's
raucous tones:
There mornings are a hubbub, and
afternoons a war,
But evenings I shall relax my bones.

I will arise and go now, for on the
street and tram
I see in shoppers' baskets commodities galore;
And when I rush to find them, consistently I am
Too late by half an hour or more.

J. E. PARSONS

EASTER ENTRY... *the planned ensemble!*

The made-together, to go-together costume like this from New York, strikingly individual, and typical of the Spring collections at

EATON'S

Fund Offers Gleam of Hope to World Trade

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The mechanism of postwar finance and trade is not falling neatly into the plans which have been laid down, says Mr. Marston. The International Monetary Fund, which was formed on the assumption that the nations of the world were ready to associate freely, cannot promote trade if no such desire exists. One of its main difficulties will be to work between countries which are in varying stages of recovery and inflation.

On the other hand, the Fund should be better than nothing for it at least signifies a hope that multilateral trade will develop out of present conditions.

London.

CONSIDERING how much was said and written about the International Monetary Fund in its formative stages, the apparent lack of interest here at the beginning of its actual operations needs some explaining. The explanation may, indeed, be found in such comments as have been made on its opening. It is a good thing in itself, everyone agrees; but in the world of today will it work?

The grim fact is that the postwar world is not shaping as the architects of peace imagined it. The Fund was devised, along with the World Bank, as a mechanism for promoting free exchange of goods and services in a world which was struggling piecemeal back to life and whose parts were not yet strong enough to associate on equal terms.

The assumption, and the essential prerequisite, was that the nations really had the will to associate freely, so that given the necessary mechanism world trade would fall into shape almost automatically. The real situation is quite different. Political relations are at best suspicious, at worst actively hostile. International trading is based on the desire to get the best out of the sellers' market while it lasts and to prepare defences against a slump when it ends.

It must be emphasized that the Fund is merely a financial mechanism. A financial mechanism can assist physical trade which is trying to develop but cannot promote it where the tendency is weak or nonexistent.

Critics in Britain suggest that the beginning of the Fund's operations should have been deferred until the nations recovered individually from the worst effects of war. The many problems of Europe, and especially Britain's recent crisis, are evidence enough that we are still only in the immediate aftermath of war. Free exchange of currencies through a central organization is very difficult while the nations are at varying stages of recovery and suffering varying degrees of inflation. Any international parities fixed for individual currencies must be quite arbitrary.

Artificiality

Criticism on this point has been strong. There will be something artificial in the liberalizing of trade while it is based on exchange rates mostly fixed in quite different conditions from those now prevailing, and some quite obviously inharmonious.

The over-ruling problem, of course, will be the scarcity of dollars. This is the monetary expression of the present state of ineffective demand: the world wants North America's goods but has not the wherewithal to pay for them. This situation arises obviously and inevitably from the war.

The main battlefield was the continent of Europe, an industrial and agricultural area which, as history has shown, is easily thrown out of

(Continued on Next Page)

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Inflation — Then Deflation

By P. M. RICHARDS

PESSIMISM regarding the business outlook is growing, and various spokesmen are attributing it to the world political and economic situation and saying that it isn't really warranted, that the world situation isn't as desperate as the pessimists think. This may well be so, but the fact remains that there is reason within the business set-up itself to doubt that business activity can long continue at the high level of the past year or more. The basic reason is that for months past prices have been advancing faster than incomes, and the effect naturally is to slow down sales, at a time when more goods are coming on the market.

The marketing of larger supplies of consumer goods had been counted upon to check the uptrend of prices, but it isn't working out like that. Prices are rising in reflection of rises in wage and material and transportation costs and higher taxes, and if wages are boosted again in response to labor's demand for more purchasing power, prices will inevitably go higher still. This would be real inflation, a vicious spiral of wages and prices chasing each other upward. A feature of past inflations is that wage advances have never kept pace with the rise of prices.

The prospect is that inflation would be followed closely by deflation, as it always is, and it is this combination of evils that is causing the current headshaking. The situation is much more clearly outlined in the United States than here, because the relatively greater freedom from controls there has given more scope to price movements, but it indicates what may be expected here after an interval of time. And it may be even more serious for Canada, because of the deterring effect of high prices on foreign markets for Canada's products, on which this country so greatly depends.

Boom Makes Its Own Undoing

The United States has been having nothing less than a boom, and, as is usual in booms, some enthusiasts have been asserting that there is no reason why it shouldn't go on indefinitely. But the boom produces the seeds of its own undoing. Farmers have been making more money than ever, but when the city worker has to pay more for food he has less to spend on other needs. Manufacturers have had to pay more for raw materials, which is nice for the suppliers, but means that the manufacturers will find themselves in a poor position in respect of inventory if prices fall sharply. The average worker, despite wage increases, finds that he can buy less with his money today than he did a year ago, and he has probably also dipped into his wartime savings.

With a lot more consumer goods now coming on to the market, the prospect seems to be that supply will begin to over-run demand before very long, first in one field and then another. That means the beginning of deflation. Deflation feeds on itself, just as inflation does, but unlike inflation, deflation is thoroughly unpleasant from the beginning. Prospective buyers postpone their purchases if they think they see lower prices ahead, and every such postponement tends to slow down production and employment, which reduces public purchasing power and causes further curtailment of buying. Many manufacturers, committed to high wage scales and loaded perhaps with high-cost inventories, would find it impossible to do business at a profit at the lower prices, and consequently would suspend production and thereby increase unemployment. The labor unions' recent successes in raising wage rates may be expected to make the volume of unemployment in the coming deflation a good deal more serious than it would have been otherwise.

Recovery When Prices in Line

Recovery will come when prices have come down into line with incomes. That may not take long. Just as prices have risen faster than incomes, so are they likely to decline faster in the following phase. As prices fall, wanted goods will at some point seem to be reasonably priced to prospective buyers, and business will then begin to move upward again.

There will be plenty of business to be done, because of the still large unsatisfied demand for houses, automobiles, refrigerators and other durable goods. Firms able to bring their costs into line with the lower price levels will do well enough. But cost rigidity will put others out of the running, in most cases as the result of wage victories won by the unions, and needed employment will be lost. While the deflation period will be painful for some, it should not last long, and when balance is restored between prices and costs, and between prices and incomes, the stage should be set for a fairly lengthy period of good business. That expectation is based on the enormous need for new producers' goods (factory and railway equipment, etc.) in addition to consumers' durable goods, on the probability of maintenance of world peace and the arranging of means of financing the recovery needs of Europe.

While this is seen as the broad picture of what's ahead, Canada's outlook is complicated by the economic crisis in Britain, which was this country's best customer for so many years but which now finds itself obliged to rigorously control imports for the protection of its exchange position and its domestic manufactures. For Britain and for struggling Europe, it is certain that the factors of price and quality will count for more than ever before in determining Canada's future volume of export trade. Canadians are likely to find that a high standard of living for all depends on the achievement of lower costs and lower selling prices through increasingly efficient large-scale production.

Two of Canada's Popular Radio Programs Have No U.S. Doubles

Unlike many of Canada's most popular radio programs, two of the most outstanding successes, Farm Forum and Citizens' Forum, have no counterparts over the U.S. radio and their popularity is a source of amazement to broadcasting authorities across the border. Farm Forum has about 1,305 listening groups across the country, Citizens' Forum 600 registered groups and about half that number unregistered. The latter is run by the C.B.C. and the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Weekly bulletin for its 24 discussion broadcasts has a distribution of around 6,000. The above picture was taken at the rehearsal for a recent program, and shows Mavor Moore, Graham McInnes, Neil Morrison, director of talks for the C.B.C., Mrs. Tanis Murray, Mary Lowrey Ross and Fletcher Markle. The group below meets regularly in a private house in the Toronto area; some groups meet for convenience during lunch-hours to discuss the broadcast.

Farm Forum, joint project of the C.B.C., the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, under the permanent chairmanship of Orlo Miller, originates in different provinces and by the end of the season will have covered all nine, as will Citizens' Forum. Above, chairman and secretary of the Emery Farm Forum group in York County, Ont., fill out report forms which are sent to the national office in Toronto. Farm Forum Guide has a circulation of about 22,000.

(Continued from Page 30)

gear. The productive resources of North and South America and of the British Dominions were further developed while one of the world's biggest markets fell into confusion. In particular, the United States, untouched physically by the war, was left in a position of dominating economic strength.

Had the World Bank, with its ambitious lending program, been brought smoothly into action, the gulf between the developed and the disorganized areas could probably have been bridged, for the time needed to reconstruct the latter. But the high promise of the World Bank has not been realized, and there is no guarantee that it will be.

Therefore the International Monetary Fund is opening to facilitate trade in circumstances where a normal flow of trade is impossible. Perhaps direct loans from governments will partly fulfil the need, but they cannot have the same coordinated effect as would have resulted from the operations of the World Bank as originally planned.

"Better Than Nothing"

However—to look on the brighter side—the Fund should be better than nothing. The not insignificant total of $4,723,500,000 is paid in by members other than the U.S., and the quarter of that amount drawable in a year is certainly some help in solving the dollar problem.

Britain's quota of $1,300,000,000 entitles her to $325,000,000 a year, but it is evidently not intended to use these resources while dollars are available through other channels. In view of the heavy commitments undertaken in the Washington Agreement, it is hoped that this policy will be revised. Preparations are already being made for the convertibility of sterling payable for current imports from July onwards —an obligation which appears premature in the postwar monetary situation.

If the Fund helps to support sterling in the next crucial year or two, Britain may have cause to bless it, imperfect as it may be as an instrument in developing trade multilaterally. It is for the executives of the Fund to ensure that the stresses on individual currencies shall not throw the Fund itself into unmanageable disequilibrium.

At any rate, unpropitious as the beginning of its operations may be and skeptical the comments thereon, the Fund does at least express a sort of faith that trade will develop multilaterally, not merely by arrangement between one country and another. The bilateral method has mostly been used since the war. It has been the only one practicable in most cases. But it is not the means to a fuller life for nations and individuals.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Yellowknife Freight Shipments to Top All Records in 1947

By JOHN M. GRANT

WHILE mining is the principal industry in the Northwest Territories, there were many other related activities in 1946 in the Yellowknife area. These included inauguration of work on a new hydro-electric power project; improvement of water, highway, and air transportation; and expansion in the settlement of Yellowknife. Government expenditures on public works during 1946 were the highest on record, and these were supplemented to a considerable extent by the outlays of private enterprise. The past year might be considered as a period of consolidation in so far as the mining industry of the Territories is concerned. Although the number of new claims recorded showed a considerable decrease from the total for 1945, this decline has not adversely affected development. Actually, it has permitted a program of systematic examination of staked ground, the development of promising properties, and planning for production where considered warranted, Mackay Meikle, Chief Inspector, Northwest Territories Administration, Ottawa, told the recent convention of the Prospectors and Developers Association.

The Yellowknife district continues to be the centre of mining activity in the Northwest Territories. In this area are located the two mines producing gold at present, several others that were producers before being closed down as a result of wartime conditions, and a number of other properties that are being developed to production stage. The number of claims staked and recorded in the district during 1946 was 4,799, compared with 9,481 for 1945. Although a decline in the number of claims recorded is indicated, Mr. Meikle points out it is interesting to note that staking is being carried on over a much wider field than ever before. In addition, extensive exploration and development of ground previously staked, occupied the attention of many mining interests during the past season. Second only to the Yellowknife River area in point of activity is the Indin Lake area, some 150 miles north and slightly west of Yellowknife settlement.

A vital factor in the mining industry of the Northwest Territories is transportation and considerable improvement has been made during the past two years. Much of the freight destined for Yellowknife and other points along the Mackenzie waterway is shipped by barge from railhead at Waterways, Alberta. Dredging of the Athabasca and Slave Rivers, soundings and harbour surveys, and location of refuge harbors on Great Slave Lake are among the measures being carried out to speed waterborne traffic. An important project undertaken to improve transportation to and in the Mackenzie district is the construction of an all-weather highway from railhead at Grimshaw, Alberta, to Hay River settlement on the southern shore of Great Slave Lake. Both sections of the road are under construction by contract, and the work scheduled for completion by the end of 1947. The new road will assist in the movement of mining equipment and supplies from railhead to Great Slave Lake, over which it can be transported by truck or tractor train in winter when conditions are suitable, and by barge to Yellowknife and other points in the summer. More than 27,850 tons of freight entered the Northwest Territories during the 1946 season of navigation, but all previous records are expected to be broken in 1947.

A continuation of mining activity on a broad scale during the coming year in the Northwest Territories is anticipated by Mr. Meikle who announced an important step being taken by the Department of Mines and Resources in the appointment of a resident geologist at Yellowknife. It is felt that this step will fill a long felt want in the district, and facilitate the development of promising properties. An inspection staff, composed at present of two resident mining engineers, is now maintained by the Department at Yellowknife. The entire geological program of the Department will be organized on a more extensive scale this year than in previous years, and the area to be covered will be proportionately larger. Detailed geological mapping will be carried out in the Yellowknife River, Camsell River, Lac de Gras, and Indin Lake areas of the Yellowknife gold-field, and uranium investigations will be continued in the vicinity of Great Bear Lake. Investigations will also be extended to the Eastern Arctic, where a qualified geologist and at least one assistant will spend part of the summer.

(Continued on Page 35)

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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

V. J. M., Tillsonburg, Ont.—Since operations ceased at its original property in Rouyn township, Que., due to exhaustion of ore reserves, McWATTERS GOLD MINES has been functioning as a financing and exploration company. Mining plant and equipment was sold to Hosco Gold Mines for $100,000 cash. The company's principal holdings include 150,000 shares of Hosco Gold Mines, a 17.5% interest in Mudlac Gold Mines and a 1/6th interest in options on shares of Osulake Mines. McWatters also owns a large block of claims in the Opawica and Bachelor Lake areas, Quebec. I have not heard of the results of drilling carried out on the Opawica ground.

C. D. F., Halifax, N.S.—For the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, FRASER COMPANIES LTD. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries had a record net profit of $1,964,061, or $5.29 per share of common stock as compared with a net profit of $1,763,638, or $4.75 per share reported for 1945. The improvement in earnings was due to higher production and greater operating efficiencies, largely obtained from the results to date of the program which is gradually being carried out to improve and modernize the company's mills. A new high in the production of woodpulp, paper and paperboard was established in 1946, while the production of lumber products was substantially lower than the previous year. Prices on all products advanced at some time during the year, but these advances in the aggregate were insufficient to offset the increased cost of materials and wages. Operating earnings improved to $5,735,532 from $5,542,523. As in other recent years, the 1946 earnings included approximately $1,000,000 premium on United States exchange, which represented over 17 per cent of operating earnings. After providing for income and excess profits taxes, dividends and refinancing expense, the latter being charged to surplus, and the expenditure of $2,302,000 on additions to plants and properties, being part of the program of improvement and modernization of the company's mills, net working capital reached a new high level of $6,797,371 at the end of 1946, an increase of $447,717 over working capital of $6,349,654 at the close of 1945.

E. S. W., Sussex, N.B.—A former silver producer at Cobalt, the CONIAGAS MINES LIMITED, is now a holding and exploration company. It is participating with Howey Gold, Northern Canada Mines, Anglo-Huronian Mining Corp. and Mining Corp. of Canada, in examining and optioning properties. A large share interest is held in Coniaurum Mines and Sturgeon River Gold Mines. Other companies in which an interest is held includes Algray Mines, Boycon Pershing Gold Mines, East Amphi Gold Mines and Wilcarr Mines. The working capital of Coniagas at the beginning of 1946, taking securities at market value, was in the neighborhood of $3,000,000.

K. B. R., Fort William, Ont.—Yes, ACME GLOVE WORKS LTD. had another good year with net profits showing substantial improvement at $143,016 for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, equal to $4.40 per share on the 5% cumulative preferred stock, $20 par value. After making provision for a year's dividends on the new preferred stock, net is equivalent to $2.30 per share on the common stock, which was subdivided during the year on a 2-for-1 basis. For the year 1945 retainable net was $69,586 equal, on the basis of the present capitalization, to $2.14 per share preferred and 77 cents per share common. In addition the refundable portion of taxes amounted to $20,930 in that year or the equivalent of 64 cents per share preferred or 44 cents per share on the common. Net working capital recorded further improvement at $1,100,703, compared with $1,056,569 at the end of 1945. Inventories were in-

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

January Lows Critical Points

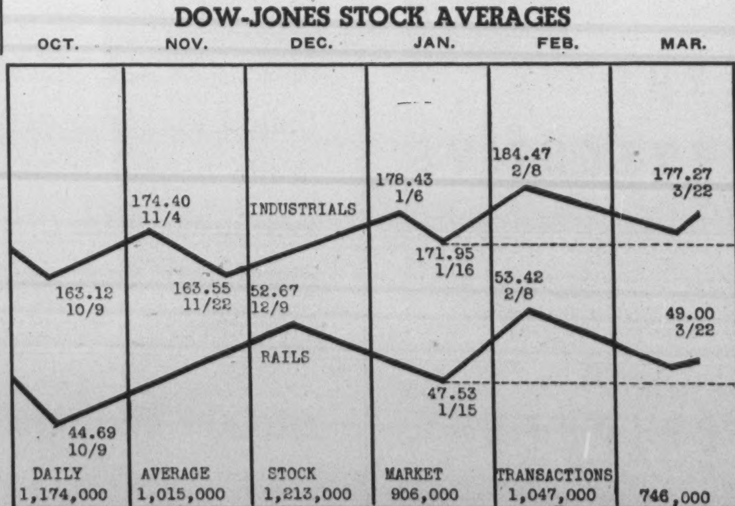
BY HARUSPEX

The LONG-TERM N.Y. STOCK MARKET TREND: While the decline of the last half of last year went some distance toward discounting maladjustments in the economic picture, evidence is lacking that a point of fundamental turnabout has yet been reached. The September/October bottoms established a base out of which a minimum intermediate recovery has been achieved. Recent international developments may have reversed the intermediate movement downward but this is yet to be demonstrated.

Since October of last year, the N.Y. stock market, (which dominates stock prices on this continent), as reflected by the Dow-Jones averages, has been moving gradually upward by a process similar to that by which the frog, in the conundrum, got out of the well. That is, it has advanced five inches, lost four, advanced another five inches, lost another four, etc. The last of these several stock market up-spurts took place between mid-January and mid-February, since which period renewed decline has occurred. This decline was accompanied by important foreign developments that adversely shocked the American public and the question is being raised by many as to whether such decline is not something more than the type of minor setbacks registered in late October, over most of November, and over most of February.

On the bearish side is the knowledge that the intermediate recovery from the 1946 lows, in its entirety, has run past the normal minimum requirements in terms of both extent and duration of the move, and that the international news background has turned critical. Against these considerations are (1) the expectancy of good earnings through the first half year and (2) the technical expectancy that a break of panic character, such as that witnessed between August and October 1946, be followed by an advance of somewhat more than the minimum technical rebound. As stated last week, we would rather make the assumption of minor setback here, rather than renewal of intermediate decline, until and unless the January lows (Indust. 171.95, Rails 47.53) are decisively (by 1.01 points or more) broken by both averages.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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THE SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty cents (30c) per share has been declared on the no par value common shares of the Company for the quarter ending March 31, 1947, payable May 26, 1947, to shareholders of record April 18, 1947.

By Order of the Board
H. G. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, March 24, 1947.

Penmans Limited

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 30th day of April, 1947.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent. (1½%), payable on the 1st day of May to Shareholders of record of the 1st day of April, 1947.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of May to Shareholders of record of the 15th day of April, 1947.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, March 24, 1947.

The Stock Appraiser

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Appraiser—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK APPRAISER divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

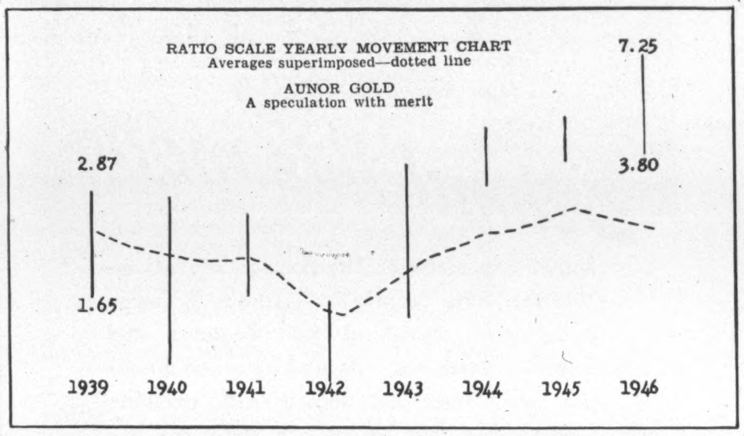
GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks	1. FAVORABLE
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments	2. NEUTRAL or
GROUP "C"—Speculations	3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated Favorable or Neutral-Plus has considerably more attraction than those with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks with favorable ratings, with due regard to timing, because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

AUNOR GOLD MINES LIMITED

			Averages		Aunor	
PRICE 28 Feb. 47	— $4.65					
YIELD	— 4.3%	Last 1 month	Up	2.7%	Up	1.0%
INVESTMENT INDEX	— 100	Last 12 months	Down	18.2%	Down	25.6%
GROUP	— "C"	1942-46 range	Up	193.6%	Up	866.6%
FACTORS	—Neutral-Plus	1946-47 range	Down	37.9%	Down	47.9%



SUMMARY: Low priced stocks do not need to move many dollars per share to provide extremely wide percentage gains or losses. Even between the time an analysis is being prepared and the time it is read it is quite possible to have a considerable price change in any mining stock. One has only to study the percentage movements of Aunor Gold to find proof of these statements. Any stock that can advance over 800% in four years and then decline nearly 50% within the next few months can definitely be placed in Group "C"—the Speculations.

But there are good speculations and poor ones. Aunor shows up as one of the better class. Its Investment Index is equal to the average return on all stocks (industrials and golds combined). Its relative velocity figures are above average, and even a glance at the ratio scale chart will show that it has, relatively, a better record than the average gold stock.

creased from $633,074 to $698,581 as the management found it possible in the closing months of the year to build up inventories at values more advantageous than prevailing market levels. Directors view the current year hopefully. There is a slightly larger carry-over on the books, and a continuing active demand for the company's products is anticipated.

T. F. E., Kamloops, B.C.—Yes, it is true that MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA disposed of all its shares held in Base Metals Mining Corporation for cash to a private purchaser. All of the previous officers and directors have tendered their resignations. I understand the new directorate of the company plans to keep the company in existence and seek another property. Finances have been arranged under a firm commitment on 669,286 shares at 10 cents a share. Consideration is being given to the advisability of re-opening the property at Field, B.C., closed down last year due to a strike, while several other base metal prospects are being investigated.

C. G. R., Montreal, Que.—Net profit of the LAPRAIRIE CO., INC., for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, amounted to $50,170, or $6.69 per share 6 per cent preferred stock and 10 cents per share common after allowing for a year's dividend on the preferred. No payments have been made on the preferred stock, however, and arrears at Nov. 30, 1946, amounted to $81 per share. Net profit for the year ended Dec. 31, 1945, was $3,319, or 44 cents per share preferred. In the annual report the president, C. G. Greenshields, told shareholders that there was a considerable increase in the volume of business during the year as compared with the previous year and operating profit for 1946 of $166,453 was more than double the $82,204 reported for the preceding year.

D. H. M., London, Ont.—Of its authorized capital of 3,500,000 shares, PEN-REY GOLD MINES has 3,490,005 shares issued. The company sold 200,000 shares in January to Chateau Mining Syndicate, at 20 cents per share, and last summer had $30,000 government bonds and approximately $12,000 cash and accounts receivable, but I do not know the present state of the treasury. Joint diamond drilling programs are currently being carried out on two properties. Cross-sectional diamond drilling is being done on the Garnet Gold Mines property, adjoining west of the Joburke. Pen-Rey controls the Garnet and the drilling is seeking the extension of the Joburke shear zone. Nine holes are completed, but I have not yet seen detailed assay results. Diamond drilling is also underway on its Quebec property, in conjunction with Eldona Gold Mines. Good geological conditions were shown by previous drilling and some encouragement was reported met with.

D.L.S., Brampton, Ont.—Last year NATIONAL HOSIERY MILLS LTD. did the largest volume of business in its history and president E. B. Eastburn states that business so far this year has exceeded that for the similar period of 1946. The report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1946, showed a net profit of $276,722.72 after deducting provision for depreciation and all taxes on income. This compared with a net profit of $92,242.56 for the year 1945, which included $49,751.26 refundable portion of excess profits tax. Gross profits before provisions for depreciation and taxes on income were $726,695.62 in 1946, compared with $359,998.28 in 1945. During the war nylon yarn was not available for hosiery purposes. It became available in 1946 which change was a large contributing factor in the volume of the company's business in that year. This increased volume along with the reduction in corporation income tax rates were important factors in the substantial increase in net profits. The net profits of $276,722.72 for 1946 are equivalent to $3.37 per share of Class "A" and Class "B" stock outstanding as at Dec. 31, 1946. The balance sheet showed the company to be in a good financial position with current assets of $903,821.18 and current liabilities of $345,227.53, leaving working capital at $558,593.65 as compared with $380,463.64 in 1945.

L. J. O., Grande Prairie, Alta.—ALDERMAC COPPER CORP. is in liquidation and shareholders have lost their equity in the property. A winding-up order was granted early in 1946 and all the assets taken over on behalf of the bondholders following default in payment of $400,000, 5% first mortgage bonds due Jan. 2, 1946. The property, plant, equipment and securities held, were offered for sale by the liquidator, who reported that nothing remained for the shareholders. When production commenced at the Sherbrooke property, sufficient ore was estimated to maintain the mill for two years. However, the operation there was not profitable, underground costs being excessive due to extremely weak walls and irregularities in structure, which could not be anticipated.

Company Reports

American Automobile

FOR many years a leader in its field, the American Automobile Insurance Company continued to make steady progress during the past year. Its total admitted assets at the end of 1946 amounted to $46,942,140, as against $40,867,831 at the end of the previous year. Assets were distributed as follows: Cash in banks and offices, $4,571,772; U.S. Government securities, $22,185,601; Canadian Government securities, $100,703; preferred and common stocks, $14,340,185; premiums in course of collection, $5,388,931; accrued interest and miscellaneous assets, $354,948. Its total liabilities except capital amounted to $31,362,681, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $15,579,459, as against $17,411,657 at the end of 1945. The reserve for unearned premiums increased during 1946 from $9,957,333 to $13,726,343, indicating the large increase which took place in the volume of business transacted. The company carries on business throughout the United States and Canada. It has a deposit of $710,000 with the Government at Ottawa for the exclusive protection of Canadian policyholders. Shaw & Begg, Limited, Toronto, are the company's managers for Canada.

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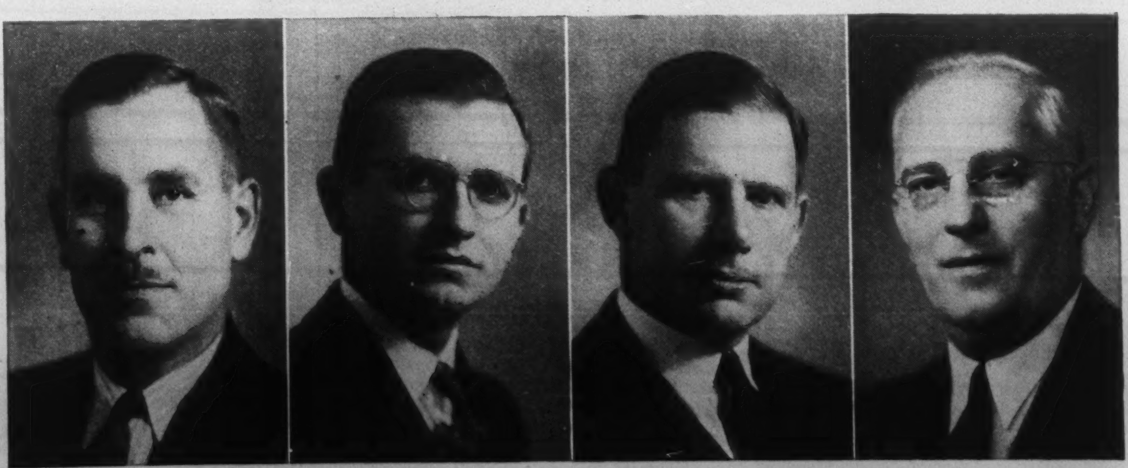
New Dunlop Rubber Company Appointments



W. R. WALTON, JR. G. F. PLUMMER, C.A. W. H. BARTLETT L. E. LEVEY

Announcement has been made by James I. Simpson, President and General Manager, Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Company, Limited, of the following executive appointments: W. R. Walton, Jr., formerly Works Manager, becomes Assistant General Manager; G. F. Plummer, C.A., formerly Accountant, becomes Assistant Secretary-Treasurer; W. H. Bartlett, formerly Assistant Works Manager, becomes Works Manager; L. E. Levey, formerly Sales Manager Tire Division, becomes General Sales Manager.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Efforts to Ward Off Imposition of Federal Regulation in U.S.

By GEORGE GILBERT

Although state supervision of insurance in the United States has by no means been an unqualified success, it is evidently preferred to federal regulation, as it is feared that the centralization of such power at Washington would be a threat to the continued existence of the business as a private competitive enterprise.

At the present time the task facing the insurance industry and state authorities is to establish state supervision on such an adequate and efficient basis that there will be no justification for federal intervention in this field. This will have to be accomplished before the deadline, Jan. 1, 1948.

What affects insurance in the United States is not without its effect sooner or later upon the business in this country. At present the main question causing concern to insurance officials across the line is whether the legislative measures proposed for adoption by the several states will be effective in warding off the imposition of federal regulation of the business on top or in place of the existing state supervision. As the moratorium granted by Congress under Public Law 15 ends on Jan. 1, 1948, there is not much time left in which to meet the requirements of the situation.

As one authority, the Attorney-General of New York State, has pointed out: "The wisdom with which the states exercise the full powers of regulation and taxation reserved to them will undoubtedly go far to determine the extent to which Congress will leave open the field .... Ultimate pre-emption of the field by the Federal Government with subsequent loss of, or serious restrictions upon, the states' power of regulation and taxation, can best be deterred by the proper administration of wise and complete state supervision." This warning is regarded in well-informed quarters as one which the state authorities should ponder, for the reason that in the past state supervision has not been all it was cracked up to be, some states having had able insurance commissioners, while others have had supervisory officials who could not be described as wise administrators.

No Simple Task

It must be admitted that the task of establishing state supervision on such a solid basis of adequacy and efficiency that there will be no justification for the application of certain federal laws to the insurance business after Jan. 1, 1948, is by no means a simple one. It is not enough, as has been pointed out before, that each state adequately supervise the insurance companies operating within its borders. All states must so gear their legislation that "commerce in insurance can be transacted across state line with a minimum of interference by special or conflicting requirements and trade barriers of all kinds must be eliminated to the greatest extent consistent with the safety of policyholders in the respective states."

Among the various measures proposed for adoption, some of which have already been dealt with on this page, is one suggested by the Risk Research Institute of New York, an organization of large buyers of insurance. Although it differs in principle, it adheres closely to the technical standards set out in the rate regulatory bills of the All-Industry Committee, composed of a group of insurance men representing the business as a whole.

This bill of the insurance buyers provides for the fixing of insurance rates by independent bureaus established or authorized by state boards not dominated by insurance companies. These rates are to be based upon the combined experience of all insurance companies, but are not to be compulsory for any company. An insurance company desiring to use rates other than those promulgated by the bureau may do so simply by putting the insurance commissioner on notice as to the deviation or plan of deviation the company intends to use.

Judicial Review

If the insurance commissioner, after a hearing, finds that the rate selected for use by a company violates the standards or provisions of the measure, he may issue a "cease and desist" order. Actions of both the bureau and the insurance commissioner are subject to judicial review. This bill is not claimed to be a solution of all insurance problems, nor is it held out as a panacea to states desiring to retain the right to supervise insurance companies operating within their jurisdiction.

But it is contended that the bill provides a mechanism for the promulgation of actuarially sound rates free of monopolistic or private control; that it is entirely in keeping with the provisions and spirit of the Anti-Trust Act; and that it involves no expense to the enacting government.

Further, it is claimed that freedom is preserved for competition in both price and scope of existing coverages, and for development of new plans or methods of both insuring and rate-making, as well as for the right of contract between insurance companies and insurance producers. Also, that the police power of insurance commissioners is not diminished but is actually increased, yet without making the commissioners both prosecutor and judge, as a system of checks and balances is established by the coexistence of the bureau and commissioner, and by rights of hearing and appeal for any aggrieved party at interest.

It is held by the committee of insurance buyers that drafted this bill that the All-Industry Committee bills would perpetuate the system of private price fixing in concert. It is on record with the statement that it does not believe it was "the intention of Congress to circumvent the spirit and intent of the Sherman Act; to impose restrictions or burdens on competition among insurers or to preserve state supervision of insurance at the price of complete regimentation of the nation's biggest business by state administrators."

It is claimed by the committee of insurance buyers that its bill eliminates the possibility of the continuance of private price fixing in concert; that it creates opportunities for sound competition, and that it preserves the insurance commissioner's power to police the business of insurance without substituting his judgment or will for the acumen of experienced insurance executives.

On the other hand, it is claimed by advocates of the All-Industry Committee, bills that under most or all of the proposed free competition measures unfair discrimination would be possible. With respect to one of these measures, the so-called Rhode Island plan, Attorney Henry S. Moser is quoted as follows: "This would make for the rankest discrimination and would open the door to haggling in the market place. It would be clearly in violation of the Robinson-Patman Act.

Superintendent of Insurance Robert M. Dineen, of New York State, on the same subject is quoted as saying: "If the critics are right .... the bill may be construed as an attempt to permit the very kind of competition which led to the Congressional demand for the enactment of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Robinson-Patman Act. It .... allows them to charge lower rates where it is necessary to meet competition and irrespective as to whether or not the lower rates are justified by their own loss or expense experience. The reference .... suggests that the drafters of the bill contemplated that under certain competitive conditions policies would be sold below cost or as 'loss leaders' ".

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to get a report on an insurance concern called The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office somewhere in the United States. Is it a regular insurance company and licensed in this country with a Government deposit for protection of Canadian policyholders? What are its assets in this country?

C.J.L., Barrie, Ont.

The Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, with head office at Utica, N.Y. and Canadian head office at Ottawa, is not an insurance company but a fraternal benefit society, and as such it has operated in this country under Dominion registry since 1933, and it has a Government deposit at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. At December 31, 1945, the latest date for which Government figures are available, its total assets in Canada were $227,105. Without showing any reinsurance reserve liability, its total liabilities in Canada were $29,600. Its total income in Canada in 1945 was $86,621, while its total disbursements in this country were $50,885, of which $45,215 was paid in claims. As the Association is required to maintain a Government deposit at least equal to the reserve on its policies in force in this country, it is safe to insure with for fraternal insurance, and all claims are readily collectible.

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as President of the Companies
and the appointment of
HUGH P. HAM
as an Assistant General Manager

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page 31*)

Net earnings of Aunor Gold Mines, Porcupine producer, in 1946 were $470,982, or 23.5 cents per share, as compared with $581,785 or 29 cents in the previous year. A larger tonnage of ore was treated, but the grade of ore handled was substantially lower, being $12.40 as against $15.09 in 1945. Ore reserves were increased from 601,900 to 622,700 tons and working capital was raised from $1,695,354 to $1,894,679. Four oreshoots intersected last year in drifting on the 1,875-foot level accounted for approximately two-thirds of the distance drifted and averaged $9.80 per ton. Since the end of the year the drift passed through a fifth shoot averaging $10.50. The 2,125-foot level has been extended some 1,600 feet west of the shaft, but the results, compared with the level above have been disappointing, only 20 per cent being in ore averaging $9.45 per ton. However the drift has a considerable distance to go to reach the possible downward extension of the main ore zone.

•

Due to the improved labor situation and higher prices for most of the metals it produces, Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting Company in 1946 reported the greatest earnings in its history. Net profit was $8,855,079, equal to $3.21 a share, as compared with $5,897,841, or $2.14 per share in 1945. Gross income last year amounted to $29,275,256 against $23,390,997 in the previous 12 months. Net working capital at the end of the year of $24,488,744 compared with $21,156,983 a year previous. During 1946 the company treated 1,837,472 tons of ore. Production of refined metals was 79,584,967 pounds of copper, 102,656,828 pounds of zinc, 141,486 ounces of gold, 1,823,210 ounces of silver and 166,333 pounds of cadmium. The pilot plant to test a process for treating the zinc plant residue has been demonstrated to be commercially sound and tests are continuing with expectation of further improvement.

•

All mining and milling operations were suspended at Francoeur Gold Mines, Beauchastel township, Quebec, as of March 15, until operating conditions become more favorable. The step was necessitated, officials state, by gradually increasing operating costs, and also by the strike at Noranda during which all shipments of ore to the smelter were stopped. The company has since been advised that it would be some months yet before ore shipments could be resumed. The lower price for gold since the parity last summer was a serious blow and operations were only continued by greatly reducing development. A report on recommended future development is being prepared by Drs. James and Buffam, consulting geologists, and this report will form the basis of an extensive development program when the property is reopened.

•

While Senator-Rouyn Ltd. made an operating profit of $34,000 in the second half of 1946 this did not offset the loss incurred earlier in the year and the operating loss for the 12 months was $77,740. Net loss after provision for depreciation and preproduction development write-offs was $180,797. As of December 31, 1946, current assets amounted to $121,953, as against current liabilities of $125,184, the latter figure including a bank overdraft of $74,857. Proven ore reserves above the 1,875-foot level at the end of 1946 were 165,914 tons of $6.13 grade. In the 600 feet below that horizon there is reported several hundred thousand tons of slightly better grade ore, a fairly accurate estimate of which will be ready shortly.

•

Net profit of $177,599, equal to 5.92 cents per share, as compared with $247,352, or 8.24 cents in the previous year, is reported by Preston East Dome Mines in 1946. The milling rate was slightly increased, but because of the lower grade of ore treated production and earnings were less. Net working capital at the end of the year of $881,492 compared with $894,014 a year previous. Ore reserves declined by 83,753 tons to 403,295 tons, but this decline was not unexpected in view of the amount of the dead development work carried out during the year. Development work last year was 2½ times as much as in 1945, but 80 per cent of the lateral work was done in line drives in comparatively unproductive work to reach the favorable areas, and this left a very limited time in which to continue exploration in the productive zones. The development however, produced 2,047 feet of ore which averaged $8.75 over a width of 8.5 feet. Ore conditions so far on the new block of levels opened during the year are favorable.

•

Increased earnings were shown by Hallnor Mines, Porcupine gold producer, in 1946 due to the treatment of a higher than average grade of ore. Net profit was $792,225, equal to 39.6 cents per share, as against $732,842, or 36.6 cents in the previous year. J. Y. Murdoch, president, points out however, that the loss of the premium on exchange in July is a serious impairment of earnings. Working capital stands at $3,100,043 as compared with $2,952,372 a year ago. After milling approximately 112,000 tons of ore during the year the calculated ore reserves above the 2,160-foot level decreased 40,000 tons, or approximately 8 per cent to 475,321 tons, and the average grade of these reserves dropped from $12.95 per ton at the end of 1945 to $11.90 at the close of 1946. Drifting is proceeding on the 2,750-foot level towards the orebody indicated last year by diamond drilling from the 2,160-foot horizon and about eight months work will be required to reach the objective.

•

A net loss of $40,620 was reported by Premier Gold Mining Co. for 1946 as compared with net profit of $28,804 in the previous fiscal year. Dividends were received from Silbak Premier of $12,500, against $25,000 in 1945, and from Toburn of $29,800 as compared with $44,700. The biggest change in the expenditures was in examinations of property, $61,884 being spent as against $11,495 in the previous 12 months. Balance sheet shows no change in securities holdings. Current assets amounted to $1,048,256, of which $1,046,447 is cash. Current liabilities totalled $6,974.

SQD.-LDR. G. A. SWEANY, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Recently appointed sales representative for Gooderham & Worts, Toronto, Sqd.-Ldr. Sweany served through the war with the "City of Vancouver" Bomber squadron, the only Canadian Pathfinder squadron.

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AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

Financial Statement,
December 31, 1946

ASSETS

Cash in Banks and Offices	$ 4,571,771.61
Canadian and U.S. Government Securities	22,286,304.21
Preferred and Common Stocks	14,340,184.80
Premiums in Course of Collection (Less than 90 days old)	5,388,931.12
Accrued Interest and Miscellaneous Assets	354,948.56
Total Admitted Assets	$46,942,140.30
On Deposit with Dominion Government for protection of Canadian Policyholders	$ 710,000.00

LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums		$13,726,343.48
Reserve for Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses		15,526,837.21
Reserve for Commissions		1,257,889.69
Reserve for Taxes		755,082.81
Reserve for Expenses and Other Liabilities		96,528.34
Total Liabilities except Capital		$31,362,681.53
Capital Stock	$ 2,000,000.00	
Surplus	13,579,458.77	
Surplus as regards Policyholders		$15,579,458.77
Total		$46,942,140.30

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THE SCIENCE FRONT

Alcohol Builds Barrier Between a Man and His Environment

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

New York.

THERE is much in common between a cancer cell and an alcoholic. A malignant factor is involved in each case. A cancer cell fails to make adjustment to a biological environment. An alcoholic has failed to make adjustment to a social environment.

In each case the "iceman" comes as an inevitable result unless a fundamental change is effected. In each case remarkable cures are reported, and in each case there is a basic uncertainty about reaching down to the roots of the causes and controlling them.

In each of these situations there seems to be a very simple basic cause of the trouble that evades the scientists in the most tantalizing manner—they seem to be hunting the starting point of a circle.

Society places a stigma on both conditions and is grossly unjust in doing so. It is seeking to overcome this archaic form of mass bad behavior by making it quite proper to discuss both in generalities and as problems affecting the groups involved, but in individual cases, the taboo is as effective as it ever was.

The cell is the smallest unit of organized life. The body of an individual is a highly complex organization of cells. Society is a highly-complex organization of individuals. Society treats the individual who has become alcoholic in the same way that the body treats the cell that has become cancerous. The behavior of the unit is about the same in each case.

In the cancer cell, practically all of the underlying biochemical reactions take place as they do in the normal cells and in the same cell before it became cancerous. Somewhere along the line, as the reactions become more complex and have to fit into the equally-complex reactions in other cells, something goes wrong and the end result is unsatisfactory.

The cancer cell is unable to fit its pattern into the over-all life of the individual, and if it tries to live according to its own pattern it dies. The chemist in the cell misinterpreted the blueprint of life that exists in the genes and chromosomes of every cell.

This situation corresponds to the most recent viewpoints concerning the alcoholic, the social drinker who has become the compulsive drinker. Both the psychologists and biologists who have been studying alcoholics and alcoholism are in agreement concerning the facts.

Some situation arises in which the individual misinterprets the proper reaction pattern or gets himself into an unbalanced situation from which he cannot recover equilibrium.

In the situation that follows, the psychological and biological courses follow parallel lines. The psychologist considers the involved mental states as the most fundamental situation which must be cleared up before the disordered body processes can be cured. The biologist is equally certain that the disturbed bodily state is the more fundamental and, if cured, the mental confusion will clear.

The malignant phase of alcoholism develops when the compulsive phase of drinking starts. In this situation, the hangover following a drinking bout produces conditions worse than those that caused the drinking, and more alcohol is taken to gain relief from them as a continuing process. The body is caught in this self-perpetuating cycle because the alcohol taken upsets the action of the brain center that controls water metabolism resulting in a morning-after thirst for water which the drinker satisfies with more alcohol.

The Hangover

Dr. Giorgio Lolli, assistant professor of applied physiology, Yale University, has brought the psychological and physiological viewpoints together in a paper on the hangover in the current issue of *The Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol.* He states: "The hangover represents a sudden fall from the pleasurable, or at least painless, non-reality of acute intoxication into a new reality more threatening than that of the period preceding the bout.

"A bout always expresses the alcoholic's unrealistic attempt to master the unbearable tension arising from his neurotic conflicts. He seeks relief by means of alcohol because (a) in some phases of acute intoxication, repressions dissolve and instinctual drives can find a partial, although often distorted, outlet; and (b) when stupor sets in, further stimulation, both external and internal, is made ineffective and thus cannot add to the existing tension."

Dr. Harry M. Tiebout, of the Blythewood Sanatorium, Greenwich, Conn., pictures, in the same publication, the alcoholic as the victim of a tightening spiral.

"In the normal individual there is a tendency to create some privacy for his inner life, for his motivations, reflections and emotions so that they are not completely accessible to the environment.

"The boundary which the normal individual sets up between himself and his environment may be called a floating or diffuse boundary. In incipient alcoholism it appears that the boundary is drawn somewhat tighter than is usual, and with each stage of further development of alcoholism more and more gaps are closed until the alcoholic seems to have erected what may be called a barrier that permits only a minimum of interplay between the inner self and the environment and even this minimum takes place with difficulty. It is as if the alcoholic had erected a hard shell around his inner self."

These patients, he states, very frequently describe themselves as being "naked and empty".

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 241

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY CENTS per share on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1947 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1947. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. M. WEDD,
General Manager.

Toronto, 21st March, 1947.

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